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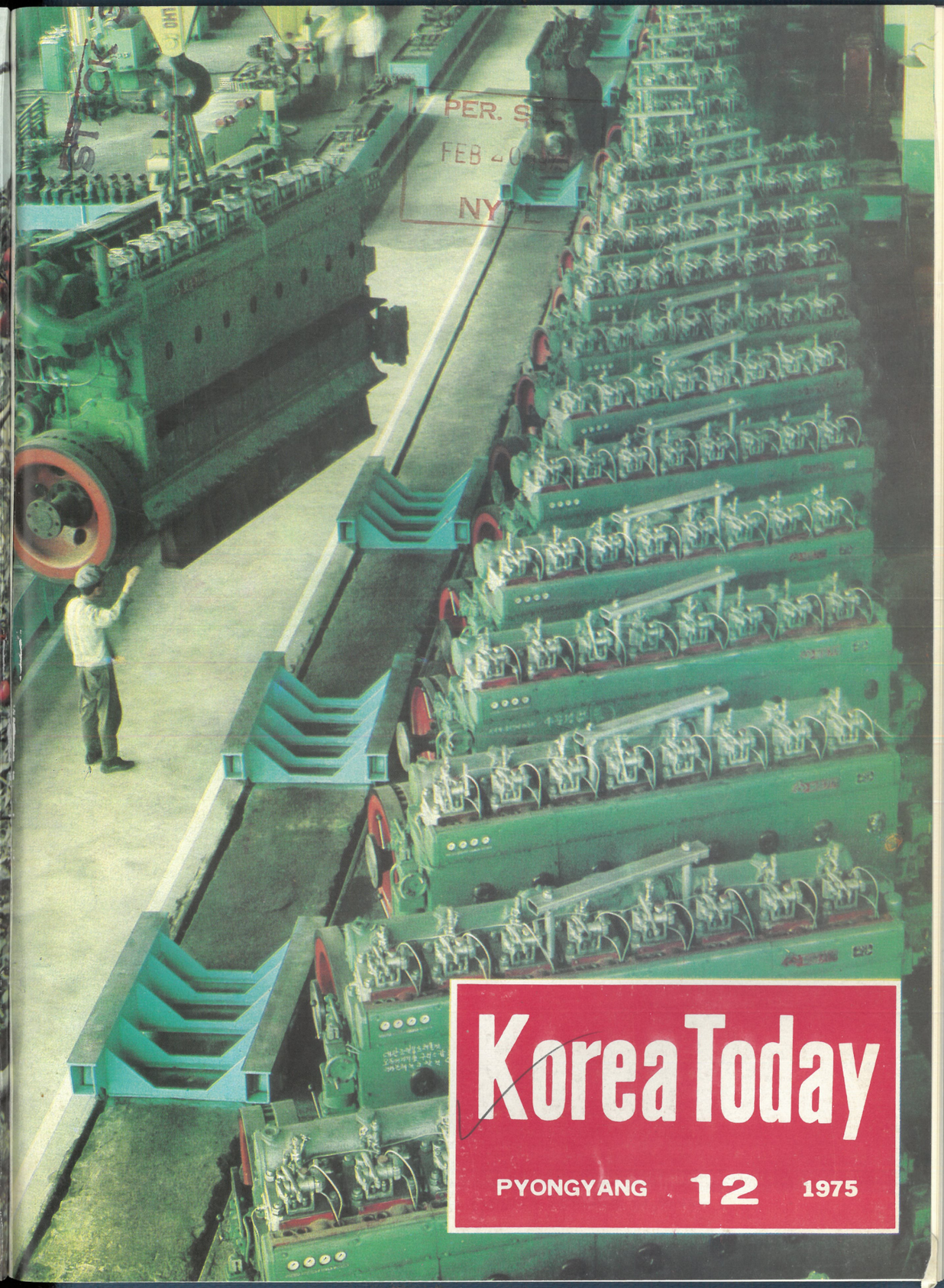

Korea Today

PYONGYANG 12 1975

Korea Today

No. 12 (231) 1975

MONTHLY JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

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Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A Revolutionary Document Offering Bright Prospects of Our Revolution and Socialist-Communist Construction

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of our Party, made a historic report at the grand meeting held in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, on October 9 in honour of the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

The respected and beloved leader's report, which represents a lasting historic contribution to the revolutionary struggle of our people and the lofty revolutionary cause of the working class, is warmly hailed by the people for its greatness, originality and truth, and it firmly grips their hearts with great attraction and influence.

The great leader's historic report is an outstanding revolutionary document which summed up the long history radiant with glory and victory travelled by the Korean communist movement and our Party under the banner of the immortal Juche idea and opened new bright prospects before our revolution and the building of socialism and communism.

It is a great historic document recording the history of the brilliant victory of the immortal Juche idea, the revolutionary banner of our era, and an immortal classic which scientifically and theoretically systematized the deep truth of the Juche idea and the outstanding theory and method based on it and its revolutionary significance.

The report, a brilliant paragon of independence and creativity, serves as a powerful theoretical and practical weapon making it possible to skilfully carry out without any deviation the difficult and complex task of transforming society and remaking nature under the banner of the Juche idea, as a real textbook for people's struggle and life in our era of Juche.

It is a living textbook which made a brilliant analysis and summation of the priceless experiences gained in struggle for the creation, consolidation and development of our Party, a new-type revolutionary party of the working class leading our revolutionary cause to great victory, and which comprehensively cleared up a new way for the building of the revolutionary party of Juche type, a great party carrying the working-class revolutionary cause to completion.

The report, which offers a great blueprint for an epoch-making upsurge in our revolution and construction on the basis of the analysis and generalization of remarkable achievements and experience gained in struggle for sovereignty and independence and for the building of a new society, marks a brilliant milestone leading our Party and people to new victory and bright future, and it is a great revolutionary programme for socialist-communist construction.

The respected and beloved leader's report is a militant banner which brought a new epoch-making phase in the struggle of our Party and people to achieve the independent reunification of the country and an invaluable revolutionary document indicating the clear-cut way to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and powerfully push forward the world revolutionary cause under the banner of independence.

The great leader's report, which gives a fully scientific answer to all the problems of revolution and construction in our times on the basis of the great Juche idea, is a bright beacon lighting up the path to the country-wide establishment of national sovereignty and to the ultimate victory of the world revolution, and it is also an invaluable ideological and theoretical wealth which made an outstanding contribution to the working-class revolutionary cause.

It will forcefully rouse our people, who have traversed the proud revolutionary road following the Party under the inspiring guidance of the great leader, to a new historic all-out onward movement; it will give deeper confidence, greater hope and stronger fighting spirit to the south Korean revolutionaries and people fighting bravely against US imperialism and its stooges; and it will greatly inspire the revolutionary people of the world in the struggle for liberation, independence and socialism under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

In his report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up with pride our Party's long and glorious history of half a century since it began to strike its roots and the achievements of our Party which won an epoch-making victory in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report:

"Our Party was founded in accordance with Marxism-Leninism and the Juche idea and, guided by the Juche idea, has organized and led our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work. The 30 years' history of our Party is a history of glorious struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction and all victories won by our Party in the revolution and construction are excellent fruits of the Juche idea."

The half-century history of the Korean revolution, which has followed the road of independence cleared by the great leader, is a history of triumph of the Juche idea, a history of brilliant victories in struggle for class, national and human liberation conducted under the banner of the ever-victorious Juche idea; and it is a proud history of full test and demonstration of the truth and indestructible might of the Juche idea.

In his report, the great leader reclarified the philosophical principle, profound contents and revolutionary importance of the Juche idea, our Party's guiding idea and the sure guarantee of all victories.

The Juche idea is based on a philosophical principle that man is the master of all things and decides everything. This idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it is a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role.

The great leader's Juche idea is a great revolutionary ideology which provides people with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform nature and society and world and gives the broad masses of the people the Juche world outlook that they should responsibly carry out revolution, by entirely newly enunciating the position and role of man in the world.

The creation of the Juche idea has enabled people to properly perform their mission and role as the real master of revolution with the independent and creative stands, the fundamental stand and method to be maintained in the revolution and construction.

The great leader's report, which enriched the treasure-store of the Juche idea with his new classical formulation, is a lasting revolutionary theory which further deepened and developed the Juche idea.

It summarizes the course of progress made by our country's communist movement on the basis of the Juche idea and the glorious history of our Party's foundation and consolidation and development based on that idea.

The true communist movement based on the independent principle in our country started with the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader in 1926.

The DIU was the first true communistic revolutionary organization in our country.

The formation of the DIU was a revolutionary event declaring the appearance of the new generation of genuine Korean Communists on the scene of struggle and a historic announcement of a new start of the Korean revolution.

With the formation of the DIU by the great leader, the essential weaknesses and limitations of the early communist movement were overcome and a new revolutionary era, an era of independence shining with victory and glory, came and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots.

In the early 1930s the great leader advanced a Juche-oriented revolutionary line and organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. In the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for Party building and built up the glorious revolutionary traditions. The deep and strong roots made it possible to create our Party in good time even in very complex and confused circumstances after the liberation.

The creation of our glorious Party meant the birth of a revolutionary party of a new

type guided by the Juche idea for the first time in history, and it was a brilliant realization of the ardent desire of the Korean Communists and our people to build their party.

Taking into full account the prevailing situation and the revolutionary requirement after the liberation, the great leader admirably carried out the cause of developing our Party into a mass political party rooted deep among the broad working masses. And he advanced the original thought and policy for Party building and energetically directed struggle for the organizational and ideological consolidation of the Party.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, our Party has achieved the firm unity of its ranks in thought and will on the basis of the monolithic ideological system and strengthened its mass base by thoroughly implementing the revolutionary mass line and steadily developed its work.

In his report, the great leader expressed his satisfaction with a new change in the Party work as a whole in recent years; a well-regulated work system with the main stress on work with people has been established throughout the Party and Party work is free from the old pattern and is conducted in a vibrating and pulsating manner. And he said that we were celebrating the 30th birthday of the Party with great joy and conviction that our Party would quite possibly carry the revolutionary cause of communism to success.

By thoroughly applying the great Juche idea in all fields of Party work and activity, our Party has now been strengthened and developed into ranks of revolutionists united rock-firm around the leader by one ideology and purpose and loyal to him, into a seasoned and mature party skilfully carrying out any complex and difficult tasks, and into an authoritative and dignified party enjoying the absolute support and deep trust of the people.

Our Party's history of 30 years is a proud history of creation and change. During three decades of its existence our Party has applied the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction and ushered in a new era of great national prosperity on this land.

During the period our Party splendidly solved the question of power, carried the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution to success, and it led the severest war forced upon us by US imperialism and its lackeys to victory, inflicting a disgraceful defeat on the enemies and upholding the honour of the fatherland. It successfully carried out the socialist revolution along Juche lines, established the most advanced socialist system and turned ours into a powerful socialist industrial state, independent, self-reliant and self-defensive.

In his report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, referring to the historic tasks to achieve the complete victory of socialism and build communism on the basis of the successes already gained in our revolution and construction, put forward the programme-tasks to promote the three revolutions more vigorously.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report:

"The three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—are the main content of the revolution the working-class party must carry out after the establishment of the socialist system; they are the tasks of the continued revolution to be carried on until communism has been built."

In his report, the great leader reclarified the strategic goal of conquering the two fortresses of socialism and communism and indicated clear-cut ways to further step up our people's magnificent onward movement toward socialism and communism by thoroughly transforming society in a communist way in all realms of the economy and culture, ideology and morality.

The policy and ways of the three revolutions, as clarified by the great leader, show the short cut to transforming society as required by the Juche idea and capturing as soon as possible the ideological and material fortresses of communism, and they point out the path our Party and people must follow at the present stage.

The great leader reclarified the great role of the ideological consciousness of people, the masters of society, and said that it is necessary, above all, to intensify the ideological revolution.

As taught by the leader, the ideological revolution aims to revolutionize and working-classize all members of society to make them communist-type men. What is the most important in the ideological revolution is to arm the Party members and the working people firmly with the great Juche idea.

Intensified education in the Juche idea, Party policies and revolutionary traditions and class education make it possible to train

all Party members and working people to be true Communists of our age firmly equipped with the Juche-based world outlook, revolutionary theories, strategy and tactics and methods of Juche, Juche-type revolutionists full of the perfectly clean and clear and pure blood of loyalty and infinitely faithful to the leader.

In his report, making a classic formulation of the essence of the technical revolution, the great leader said that the technical revolution is not a mere technical-practical task but an important political task.

The thought on the technical revolution elucidated in the report is an original one explaining comprehensively the aim of the technical revolution and the direction and ways of its development under socialism; it embodies the far-reaching plan of the leader to completely liberate even from the fetters of nature the working people freed from exploitation and oppression and ensure them more independent and creative lives.

In his report, the great leader pointed out the three major tasks of the technical revolution as the central tasks of the technical revolution confronting our Party at present, and reclarified the concrete ways for their implementation.

These ways showed by the great leader are the realistic ones which make it possible to carry out creditably at an early date the tasks of the technical revolution as proposed by the Fifth Congress of the Party and hasten the complete victory of socialism now that great progress has been made in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

As taught by the great leader, the cultural revolution is a struggle to create a socialist and communist culture, and only when it is pushed fo ward vigorously can all members of society become harmoniously developed communist-type men and can the ideological and technical revolutions also be successful.

In his report, the great leader defined newly the intellectualization of the whole society as the most important goal of the cultural revolution.

The policy of intellectualization of the whole society reflecting the requirement of a new higher stage of the cultural revolution is a great, original programme of the cultural revolution showing the practical and scientific way to make all members of society fully developed communist-type men and to eliminate the distinctions between mental and physical labour, the legacy of the old society.

To intellectualize the whole society, we will make all the working people attain the cultural and technical standards of the senior middle school graduate and then study in some kind or other higher educational establishments and raise the general cultural and technical standards of our society to new heights.

The decisive guarantee for success in the three revolutions and a fresh impressive upsurge in our revolution lies in strengthening the Party and enhancing its leadership role.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report:

"In order to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions successfully and accomplish the cause of socialism and communism, we must strengthen our Party and steadily develop Party work in depth."

Faithfully following the leader's teaching, our Party will carry on substantially the task of establishing its monolithic ideological system more firmly, regarding it as the cardinal aspect of its work, and thus arm its entire membership and the working people more solidly with the Juche idea and achieve its unity of ideology and purpose and its revolutionary cohesion at a new height.

In his report, the great leader summarized our Party's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and advanced the most positive, revolutionary policy to reunify the country under the banner of independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his report:

"That our people who have lived as a homogeneous nation in a unified state for ages should be divided into two in our times, is impermissible either from the viewpoint of the communist ideas or from the standpoint of the nationalist ideas. We must crush by all means the separatists' attempt to create 'two Koreas,' prevent the permanent division of the nation, and open the doors of reunification as soon as possible."

In his report, the great leader reelucidated the basic policy for national reunification and demanded the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops and proposed to conclude a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, form a Korea-wide national united front and institute a north-south Confedera-

tion. The basic policy and these proposals for national reunification are the most just and realistic ones which make it possible to frustrate the crafty scheme of the US imperialists and their lackeys for the permanent division of our nation and open up a new phase in national reunification.

The great leader brought to full light the true colors of the US imperialist aggressors who are trying to remain in south Korea, fooling the world public under a pretext of the "dissolution of the UN Command," and he advanced concrete proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country such as the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement after the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and the removal of military confrontation between the north and the south.

In his report, the great leader proposed again the formation of a Korea-wide national united front on the principle of great national unity.

All people, who are concerned about the future of the nation, Communists in the north or nationalists in south Korea, should rally closely under the banner of national reunification and come out courageously in a struggle resolutely to crush the internal and external separatists' cunning manoeuvres.

In his report, the great leader analyzed and summed up the great revolutionary change which has taken place in the international arena and the brilliant successes attained in the struggle for carrying out our Party's independent foreign policy, and he set forth the task for further strengthening solidarity with the world people who are struggling for independence.

The report of the great leader is a proud review of the correctness and vitality of the independent foreign policy pursued by our Party; it is a programme-guide for strengthening in every way the international solidarity with our revolution.

The report gave a new profound elucidation of the main trend of our age, an era of independence, and of the position and role of the third world in the development of history and clarified the revolutionary policy of strengthening the solidarity of the third world countries. Therefore, it serves as an inspiring banner giving conviction of sure victory, unyielding fighting spirit and immense courage to our people and the revolutionary people striving to build a new society.

Our Party will, as ever, strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and the socialist forces and the solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism and for sovereignty and independence and actively support and encourage their struggle, further strengthen the solidarity and cooperation with the revolutionary third world countries, the new-emerging forces, and strive on for the victory of the common cause of the world progressives.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic report illuminates the road ahead of our Party with the beacon light of the Juche idea and strongly arouses our people to a new battle and victory.

Upholding enthusiastically the great leader's historic report, the entire Party members and working people are making a vigorous onward movement along the road indicated by him to win the complete victory of socialism, achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country as soon as possible and hasten the final triumph of socialism and communism, holding high the red banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions unfurled by him.

Chollima Movement—Great Mass Movement Embodying the Immortal Juche Idea

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brilliantly applied the immortal Juche idea to the mass movement, and initiated the Chollima Movement, the working-class party's most correct method and form of mass guidance in socialist-communist construction.

The Chollima Movement started by the respected and beloved leader is a great mass movement of the working class in our age, which embodies the fundamental principle of the Juche idea that man is the master of all things and decides everything.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"This movement is a great victory of the popular work method and mass line of our Party which believes in the masses and relies on them in its work, and overcomes all difficulties by enlisting their enthusiasm and creativity."

The socialist-communist construction is a work to be done by the popular masses themselves. Therefore, if the working-class party in power is to succeed in revolution and construction, it must develop vigorously a mass movement. This mass movement must be a movement designed to promote revolution and construction, believing firmly in the strength of the popular masses who are the masters of all things and decide everything, relying on them and enlisting their enthusiasm and creative power. It is the working-class party's principal work method in mass guidance and a principled requirement of the mass movement for the socialist-communist construction to constantly promote the political consciousness of the popular masses and enlist their inexhaustible strength in solving all problems. In particular, the mass movement of our age when hundreds of millions of working popular masses oppressed and exploited in the past make history must be a mass drive which makes them fully play an independent and creative role.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the fundamental requirement of the working-class party's mass guidance and the problems posed by the mass movement in our age and initiated the Chollima Movement, the highest form of communist mass movement.

By thoroughly embodying the basic principles of the great Juche idea the Chollima Movement made it possible to solve all the problems arising from the working-class mass movement in our age.

The Chollima Movement makes broad popular masses deeply conscious that they are masters of the revolution and construction and enables them to perform properly their role as the masters. It also makes more powerful social beings of popular masses, the masters of nature and society, and enhances their independent and creative role to the maximum in every field. As is proved by the historical course of the Chollima Movement's rise and development, this movement is a revolutionary mass movement which came into being thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader who, from the firm Juche position, always places firm faith in the strength of our working class and popular masses and, relying on it, promotes the revolution and construction; and it is a great all-people revolutionary movement based on a high

political consciousness of our heroic working class and people, the masters of the revolution, who faithfully follow the leader's great Juche idea and his wise guidance, and on their inexhaustible creative power.

Under the inspiring guidance of the great leader, the Chollima Movement deepened to be the Chollima Workteam Movement and rapidly spread to all the branches of the national economy, to different areas of social life. It developed into a historic movement, a great revolutionary movement, which destroys everything old in all fields, economic, cultural, ideological and moral, and firmly guarantees the victory of the new, communist things.

The leader made a scientific analysis of the revolutionary nature of the Chollima Movement and its position and role in revolutionary development, and defined it as the general line of our Party in socialist construction.

With the Chollima Movement initiated by the leader and defined as the general line in socialist construction, the working-class party had a correct method of mass guidance in the socialist-communist construction; and a model of revolutionary mass movement was created to make the revolution and construction the work of the popular masses, the masters and executors of the revolution and construction, and accelerate them.

The great leader constantly deepened the Chollima Movement, as required by socialist-communist construction and the continued revolution and made it a powerful driving force for carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

He, basing himself on the brilliant thought of the continued revolution, set the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the central tasks of the Chollima Workteam Movement and clarified the tasks and role of this movement in the three revolutions. Under his concrete guidance and careful concern, the Chollima Workteam Movement developed into a grand communist onward movement of a higher stage to conquer the two fortresses of communist construction at a high speed, giving definite priority to the work with men, the ideological revolution, and blending it with the technical and cultural revolutions; and it became a powerful driving force accelerating dynamically the great Juche revolutionary cause of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea, transforming all spheres, economic, cultural, ideological and moral, as required by the Juche idea.

According to the revolutionary policy of speed campaign set forth by the Party centre, the great Chollima Movement, the Chollima Workteam Movement, has now been raised to new heights.

The speed campaign makes it possible to better carry into effect the immortal Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance to suit the demand of grand socialist construction, the new demand of revolutionary development, and more fully meet all the essential requirements of the Chollima Movement.

One of the essential requirements of the Chollima Movement is to build socialism better and faster, relying on the strength of the working masses.

This demand is satisfied by the speed campaign, which calls for pushing forward the work at the maximum speed and ensuring its quality at the highest level, that is, attaining the best results both in quantity and quality in the shortest span of time, by mobilizing all the forces. The speed campaign also fully meets the demand of the Chollima Movement for giving full scope to the revolutionary zeal and collectivist spirit of the masses.

The speed campaign demands giving priority to the ideological revolution, pushing ahead vigorously with the technical revolution and properly combining them with the organizational and guidance work. Thus, it promotes socialist construction at an unusually high speed, making all people and all closely-interlinked processes work properly and sweeping away all kinds of ideological

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance to the Kangson Steel Plant (on October 22, 1960)

"ogres" hampering advance. Indeed, the speed campaign is a model which most fully meets the major demands of the Chollima Movement initiated and guided by the leader, and a basic form of battle in socialist construction which brings into fuller play the superiority and vitality of the Chollima Movement.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the indestructible vitality of the Chollima Movement has been fully demonstrated by our revolutionary practice and the movement displays its ever-increasing great vitality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Through the Chollima Movement all the wisdom, enthusiasm and creative energy of our people are brought into full play, innovations are wrought in all spheres of economy, culture, thought and morality, and the building of socialism in our country is greatly accelerated."

The most precious achievement made through the great upsurge in the Chollima Movement is the attainment of the highest level of perfect politico-ideological unity of the whole Party and the entire people around the great leader.

Through the Chollima Movement, the working people have completely rid themselves of all brands of ideas contrary to the Juche idea and become communist revolutionists of Juche type infinitely loyal to the

leader, who fight with a firm faith that the path indicated by the great leader is the way to victory and glory and there is nothing impossible for them under his guidance.

In the course of the Chollima Movement, the ranks of the Juche-type revolutionists have steadily expanded, the whole Party and entire society have become cram-full of the Juche idea and the unity of the revolutionary ranks in thought and purpose based on the loyalty to the leader has been achieved at all units and posts.

Especially, through the revolutionary fire of speed campaign, the ideological consciousness of our people swiftly developed, the revolutionary habit has been firmly established in the whole society, of doing all things boldly in a big way and steadily innovating and advancing, opposing ideological senility and standstill, indolence and looseness, passivism and conservatism and full of high fighting spirit, great vigour and energy.

The entire people, closely united by the Party's monolithic ideology, work in a revolutionary, communist way, under the slogan: "One for all, all for one!"; the whole society vigorously advances along the revolutionary road indicated by the leader, firmly rallied around him as a big harmonious collective. This is the brilliant fruition and proud victory of the great Chollima Movement and the policy of speed campaign.

The Chollima Movement gave full scope to the high revolutionary zeal and inexhaustible creative energy of our people and wrought the greatest change ever in the history of creation and construction in the building of socialism.

When the Chollima Movement was started, our country still had traces of a colonial agricultural state and war wounds. But it turned into a socialist industrial state in a short time of a little more than ten years through the grand onward movement of Chollima dashing like the wind, and entered a new higher stage of the technical revolution—the stage of automation of production processes and all-round industrialization and modernization of agriculture. And it built a mighty independent national economy unaffected by any world economic crisis.

The great vitality of the Chollima Movement, a powerful driving force of socialist construction, is demonstrated more convincingly in the battle for grand socialist construction progressing at a very high speed through the revolutionary storm of speed campaign.

In the course of the vigorous speed campaign and the deepening ideological battle, a revolutionary change took place in people's way of thinking and way of work, and an all-out charge of loyalty was made on all sites of grand socialist construction battle. As a result, the "70-day battle speed", a new Chollima speed, was created, increasing production several times within only one or two months and the greatest-ever miracle-leap was brought about of carrying out the huge Six-Year Plan in the total value of industrial output one year and four months ahead of the set time and achieving the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule.

The proud successes scored by our people in all fields of revolution and construction are the brilliant fruition of the great Chollima Movement and the policy of speed campaign.

That is why our people regard it as their greatest pride and highest honour to live and work in the Chollima age under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Party centre.

Today our people are striving to arm themselves more firmly with the leader's great thought of the Chollima Movement and to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction by waging the Chollima Movement more energetically and complete the historic cause of national reunification as soon as possible.

A Great Literature Which Marked Radical Turn in Establishing Juche

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary genius, made a historic speech titled "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche in Ideological Work," before Party propagandists and agitators in December 1955, 20 years ago. The speech is a classic which gave a scientific answer to the fundamental questions of the Party's ideological work and an outstanding programme document of lasting theoretical and practical significance in promoting the revolution and construction.

JUCHE IS THE KOREAN REVOLUTION

In his speech the respected and beloved leader fully elucidated the revolutionary essence of the Juche idea, its justness and the tremendous significance of establishment of Juche and presented highly important tasks to establish Juche more thoroughly in all spheres of the revolution and construction, particularly in the Party's ideological work.

The great leader fathered the Juche idea, and waged an energetic struggle to establish Juche since taking upon himself the leadership of the Korean revolution and promoted the revolution and construction successfully. He saw it as a problem of vital importance decisive to the destiny of the revolution and construction, as the most urgent task set before the Party to uproot dogmatism and formalism and establish Juche thoroughly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung explained the meaning of Juche in ideological work as follows:

"What is Juche in our Party's ideological work? What are we doing? We are not engaged in any other country's revolution, but precisely in the Korean revolution. This, the Korean revolution, constitutes Juche in the ideological work of our Party. Therefore, all ideological work must be subordinated to the interests of the Korean revolution." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. I, pp. 582-83.)

The leader's definition of Juche as the Korean revolution clarifies scientific basis for the establishment of Juche.

The independent stand of rejecting dependence on others and using one's own brains, believing in one's own strength and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, thus solving one's own problems on one's own responsibility under all circumstances, and the realistic and creative stand of opposing dogmatism and of applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of other countries to suit the actual conditions of one's own country—these are the fundamental stands the Communists must take in revolution and construction and the major requirements of the Juche idea.

The major task of the Korean Communists is to make the Korean revolution well. The Koreans are duty bound to carry out the revolution and build socialism-communism in Korea. The masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean Communists and people and our own strength is the decisive factor in the victory of the Korean revolution. The masters of the revolution themselves must work and struggle to advance their revolution and lead their struggle to victory. One should not fall into flunkeyism and dogmatism and follow others blindly or depend on others, but act upon one's own faith and rely on one's own strength and settle all problems in line with the specific conditions of one's own country and in favour of one's own revolution. Only by so doing, one can carry one's own country's revolution and construction to success.

The Korean Communists must render services to the world revolution by making the Korean revolution well. To do this is precisely to be faithful to their international duty.

The Juche idea, the Juche stand, is based on total loyalty to one's own country's revolution and a high sense of responsibility for it, on a firm faith in the strength of one's people and deep consciousness of one's responsibility for the world revolution. It fully accords with the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism and reflects the essential demands of a new stage of development of the international communist movement.

In his speech, the great leader said that in order to thoroughly establish Juche in the Party's ideological work it was necessary to know well our own things, things Korean, and earnestly study and be versed in particularly our Party's lines and policies, its glorious revolutionary traditions and our country's history, geography, culture and customs. Without good knowledge of one's own things, one cannot creatively solve new problems arising from revolutionary practice in conformity with the actual conditions of one's own country and the interests of one's own country's revolution.

Declaring that Marxism-Leninism is not a set of dogmas but a guide to action and a body of creative theories, the leader stated that the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the international revolutionary movement should be applied and developed, from the Juche position, to suit the concrete conditions and national peculiarities of one's own country.

In connection with the problem of establishing Juche, he clarified the correlations of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. He said that they are inseparable and completely integrated. It is the national duty of the party and working class of each country and their most important international duty to lead their own country's revolution and construction to victory with responsibility. Today there is border between countries and each nation lives as a unit. So one cannot fulfil international duty without carrying out national duty and he who is unfaithful to the revolution and construction of his own country cannot be faithful to the world revolution.

The leader also said that formalism of exaggerating things should be overcome in propaganda work. He made a scientific analysis of the future of our revolution and the factors of its victory, and reclarified the fighting tasks for the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution.

GREAT TURNING POINT

The leader made his historic speech at a time when many new and complex theoretical and practical problems arose in our revolution as the socialist revolution and socialist construction went ahead on a full scale in our country after the war. New difficult and complex problems including the socialist transformation of production relations that arose from our revolution and construction could not be solved by any ready-made formulas or experiences of other countries.

From the firm Juche position and with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, our Party settled all problems and formulated original lines and policies and implemented them, thereby pushing forward the revolution and construction successfully.

However, the obstinate flunkeys and dogmatists, the anti-Party factionalists, hampered the implementation of the Party's lines and policies. They, disregarding the Party's lines and policies, swallowed foreign things whole and copied them mechanically. They disbelieved in the inexhaustible strength of our people and sought to rely on others in tackling all matters. They, fixing patterns of dogmatism, flunkeyism and formalism in Party ideological work, parroted others. In the end, they slid down into national nihilism which denies our own things—our history, culture and revolutionary traditions—and lauds foreign things.

This was why in 1955 the great leader set forth the determined policy of uprooting flunkeyism and dogmatism and establishing Juche thoroughly.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The year 1955 marked a turning point in our Party's consistent struggle against dogmatism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 231.)

The year 1955 when his historic speech "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche in Ideological Work" was made, marked a great turning point in eliminating flunkeyism and dogmatism in our country, establishing Juche in all spheres, and fully putting into effect the revolutionary principles of independence, self-support and self-defence. The speech freed the Party members and the working people from the ideological fetters of flunkeyism and dogmatism and made them take the responsible stand that they are the masters of the Korean revolution and the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction.

Guided by the leader's speech, our Party dealt a decisive blow to the dogmatists and flunkeys, the anti-Party factionalists, and thoroughly subordinated Party ideological work to the interest of the Korean revolution. The Party armed its members and the working people firmly with the leader's great Juche idea, the Party's monolithic ideology, and Party lines and policies which embody it, and got them to wage an uncompromising ideological battle against all ideological trends contrary to them. As a result, the fixed pattern of dogmatism, flunkeyism and formalism began to crumble, and the national pride of the functionaries and their sense of independence were heightened. They began to take a critical view of everything without blindly following others, and they gave fuller play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance which enabled them to tackle all matters with their own wisdom and strength. Such ideological and spiritual preparations brought about the great Chollima Movement and great upsurge of socialist construction.

As a result of establishment of Juche, radical changes were wrought in all spheres of revolution and construction. The country's political independence was strengthened and an independent national economy and self-defence capability were built up soundly. Science and technology made remarkable progress, a qualitative change took place in education and in the training of cadres, and a new, socialist national culture blossomed.

The establishment of Juche provided our Party with sure guarantee for defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism and creatively developing it in opposition to all brands of opportunism that had appeared within the international communist movement.

It was because the great leader set forth the determined policy of establishing Juche in 1955 that our people were able to win great victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and make a great contribution to the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution.

Today the leader's great Juche idea has won an all-round victory in our country and our Party and people have achieved unbreakable unity and cohesion on the basis of the Party's monolithic ideology, the Juche idea.

Upholding the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, our Party and people will, as ever, push ahead vigorously with the cause of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea, thereby carrying through the cause of socialism and communism with flying colours.

Chang Hak Son

Our Party's Struggle for Building an Independent National Economy

Since the seizure of power, our Party firmly followed and admirably implemented the line of building an independent national economy as formulated by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Economic self-support is the material basis of political independence. The country which depends economically on others cannot help depending on others politically.

"This was why immediately after liberation we put forward the line of building an independent national economy and implemented it despite all difficulties." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 196.)

Building an independent national economy means developing a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date techniques and creating one's own firm bases of raw materials, thus building up a comprehensive economic system in which all branches are organically interlinked so that one can produce domestically most of heavy and light industrial products and agricultural produce needed for enriching and strengthening the country and improving the people's living conditions.

The building of an independent national economy is essential to establish a sovereign, independent state. Without economic independence is it impossible to meet the growing material needs of the people and provide material conditions for them to play their role as the master of the state and society. If a country is dependent economically on others, it cannot be independent politically, nor can it maintain the principle of self-defence in guarding the nation.

The building of an independent national economy is the requirement of the law governing socialist-communist construction. Socialism is built with a national state as a unit. This asks a nation to build its independent economy to lay the material-technical foundations of socialism. Only when the material-technical foundations of socialism are laid in each national state as a comprehensive, independent economic unit is it possible to mobilize and utilize its domestic natural resources to the maximum, actively maintain the correct balance between the different branches of the national economy and guarantee the high rate of production growth, and to develop science, techniques and culture rapidly.

The building of an independent national economy also provides a major guarantee for doing away with economic backwardness which in practice is the basis of inequality between nations, attaining national prosperity and building socialism-communism successfully.

Construction of an independent national economy in our country after liberation was a matter of vital importance that would determine the outcome of our revolution. As a result of the brutal colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, we had carried over a deformed, lopsided and technically backward economy. The economic deformity increased after the country's division into the north and south caused by US imperialist occupation of south Korea. Without building an independent national economy in a short time we could neither win the revolution nor defend national independence.

It was no easy task for us to build an independent national economy. The US imperialists and their stooges incessantly manoeuvred for aggression and war, the reactionaries at home and the opportunists of all hues committed frantically destructive and sabotaging activities, our national economy had been severely destroyed by the war and there were a great dearth of native technical personnel and many other difficulties and bottlenecks.

But, under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party strove to build an independent national economy without the slightest vacillation with invincible fortitude and remarkable revolutionary sweep.

Our Party conducted the building of an independent national economy in two stages, taking into full account the concrete conditions of our country. The first stage included the period extending to the Five-Year Plan and the second stage corresponded to the Seven-Year Plan period. The first stage was dedicated to the building of the foundations of an independent national economy; the second stage was devoted to the establishment of a system of an independent national economy.

In order successfully to build an independent national economy, our Party directed our people to fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"By relying largely upon our own technical skills and resources, and using our own cadres and people, we have maintained the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. This has been our principle in developing the country's economy." (Ibid., p. 179.)

Self-reliance represents the steadfast revolutionary position of completing one's country's revolution mainly by its own strength and the independent position of carrying out construction in one's country with the labour of its people and its resources.

Because it firmly adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, our Party could start the building of an independent national economy after liberation though we had no economic basis and dynamically push forward the construction of an independent national economy in spite of the total destruction of the national economy by the war. The revolutionary principle of self-reliance enabled our Party to successfully promote the building of an independent national economy, mobilizing and utilizing the manpower and material resources and potentialities of the country to the maximum and actively overcoming all difficulties. There was a great shortage of materials, funds, manpower and technicians. But, under the banner of self-reliance, our people made what they lacked and found out what was in short supply, fully mobilized and used their own strength and domestic resources, and thus laid the foundations of an independent national economy in a short time.

In order successfully to build an independent national economy, our Party thoroughly implemented the basic line of economic construction—a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture—and other original and scientific lines as laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture is a revolutionary line representing our Party's steadfast position of building an independent national economy quickly in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Along this line, our Party paid primary attention to the creation of a powerful heavy industry with the machine-building industry as its core.

Our Party's policy in the creation of heavy industry was to build an independent, modern heavy industry which can produce domestically most of raw materials, fuel, power and machines and other equipment needed for the development of the national eco-

nomy by using rich natural resources and raw materials in our country. To create our own powerful heavy industry, we restored and reconstructed and enlarged the operating heavy industry factories and at the same time established many new industrial branches and factories and enterprises in our country. We did not build heavy industry for heavy industry's sake but created heavy industry to serve effectively to develop light industry and agriculture and promote the people's welfare.

This policy of our Party's made it possible to build a powerful heavy industry in a shorter time with the outlay of less money and, relying on it, rapidly develop light industry and agriculture.

Priority growth of heavy industry led to the fastest and most successful construction of an independent national economy in line with the requirement of socialist extended reproduction. It made it possible to lay the strong material basis of the national economy's many-sided development and carry out the technical revolution on a full scale and thus equip the national economy with modern techniques and build stable bases of raw materials, fuel and power.

In light industry, our Party followed the policy of developing large-scale centrally-controlled industry and medium and small-scale local industries simultaneously. According to this policy, we established modern centrally-controlled light industry factories and at the same time built local industry factories on a big scale by extensively tapping local reserves and energetically pushed forward the technical reconstruction of local industry.

In agriculture, our Party carried out the cooperation of individual peasant farming and strove to strengthen the material-technical foundations of agriculture and increase agricultural production. In order to bring about the technical reconstruction of agriculture and increase agricultural production we set irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the central tasks of the rural technical revolution and vigorously promoted them, and actively developed intensive farming.

The simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture rendered it possible to boost the production of consumer goods rapidly, increase the production of food and industrial raw materials, get a vast amount of money needed for heavy industrial construction, and thereby firmly guarantee the rapid development of the national economy as a whole.

Giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture made it possible to create a comprehensive economy possessed of such leading branches of the national economy as heavy and light industries and agriculture, which are organically interlinked, maintain the proper balance between the leading branches of the national economy, and thus lay the strong foundations of an independent national economy in the briefest time.

Our Party thoroughly implemented the line of socialist industrialization and the line of technical revolution, so that we perfected the structure of the national economy with powerful heavy industry at the core, equipped all the branches of the national economy with the latest techniques and established a modern, independent industrial system, and that we dynamically pushed ahead with the technical reconstruction of agriculture.

Our Party carried out the work of training our own technical personnel ahead of all other work and created a big army of competent technicians and specialists to meet the needs of the construction of an independent national economy and the technical revolution which are rapidly progressing.

In order successfully to build an independent national economy, our Party always adhered firmly to the mass line and thoroughly implemented it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"An important key to the rapid progress of our socialist construction lies precisely in the fact that we have solved all our problems by the revolutional method of relying on the masses and rousing them to action." (Ibid., p. 181.)

Our Party energetically promoted the building of an independent national economy, relying on the high revolutionary zeal and inexhaustible creative power of the working people freed from exploitation and oppression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung always placed faith in the strength of the masses, went into their midst, whenever a new task arose, discussed with them about how to carry out the task, and guided our workers and all other labouring people to get rid of all sorts of unsound ideological elements including conservatism and mystification of technique hindering their onward movement and to boldly think and boldly act.

He planted the seed of revolutionary fire in the workers of the Kangson Steel Plant and the Ryongsong Machine Plant and made the whole country seethe with the Chollima Movement and a great revolutionary upsurge; he touched off a new technical innovation movement among the workers of the Huichon Machine-tool Plant to usher in a new era of automation. He also guided our people to conduct such mass movements as the machine-tool multiplying movement, the construction of local industry factories and grand nature-remaking for irrigation to make the whole country forests of machines and factories and spread ramified networks of irrigation channels over the face of the country.

Thanks to the energetic and consistent struggle of our Party enjoying the seasoned guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we built an independent national economy equipped with modern techniques and many-sidedly developed, which enables us to enrich and strengthen the country and constantly improve the people's living conditions. We admirably carried out the difficult and complex task of industrialization which had taken capitalist countries a century or a few centuries, in a short period of time, only in 14 years, and converted ours into a powerful socialist industrial state with a strong independent national economy from a backward agricultural.

Today our heavy industry has all key branches including the machine-building industry; our light industry has large, modern factories and thousands of medium and small factories producing consumer goods; and our countryside has become a modern socialist one where irrigation and electrification have been completed, and mechanization and chemicalization are progressing on a full scale and it yields a rich crop every year. Our country boasts of a big army of 1,000,000 technicians and specialists who ably manage and run state, economic and cultural institutions, factories and enterprises and cooperative farms.

Our economy is developing independently at a steady, high rate, firmly relying on domestic raw materials and on our own strength, unaffected by worldwide economic crisis.

All this is the shining fruit of the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the consistent struggle of our Party and people to implement the line of building an independent national economy as laid down by him.

DPRK GOVERNMENT STATEMENT

On October 29 the First Committee of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly passed with the approval of overwhelming majority of those UN member states which took part in the voting, the draft resolution co-sponsored by 43 UN member states reflecting the just policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification, repulsing all kinds of obstructive manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

This is a great turning-point in the history of the United Nations as an epochal event in which the United Nations broke down the old pattern in which the United States would rig up illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question at will annually during the past 30 years by setting its hand-raising machine in motion, and adopted a fair resolution on the Korean question for the first time; and it is a reflection of the trend of the present times that all countries and nations are advancing along the road of sovereignty and independence and a brilliant fruition of the staunch struggle of the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The voting result at the First Committee of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly is a great victory of the policy of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the independent foreign policy invariably maintained by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a common victory of the progressive countries and peoples of the world that always render active support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people for national reunification.

This is also a telling blow at the United States and its stooges that are trying to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the US troops and freeze the division of Korea by creating "two Koreas".

In connection with the passage of the resolution on converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and creating favourable conditions for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its profound thanks to the governments and peoples of all countries which conducted positive struggle as co-sponsor states of that draft resolution and which voted for that resolution.

The joint resolution of the 43 UN member states on the Korean question adopted this time calls for the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations, the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the adoption of practical measures for easing the tension between the north and the south of Korea and guaranteeing a durable peace.

This resolution correctly reflects the unanimous aspiration and desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, the present situation created in Korea and the demand of the times and clearly indicates the fundamental means and ways for a practical solution to the question of the reunification of Korea.

To translate this resolution into practice will be greatly conducive to the final solution of the Korean question and the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

The United States must, first of all, dissolve the "UN Command" at once and withdraw without delay all its troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces", as demanded by this resolution.

Now that the United Nations has adopted a resolution on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, the United States finds it more impossible to escape from its obligation to implement it since it has so far said that it keeps its troops in south Korea under the "resolution" of the United Nations.

With no amount of pretexts and pleas can the United States and the south Korean authorities justify the occupation of south Korea by the US troops.

If the United States refuses even now to withdraw its troops from south Korea, it will expose its aggressive nature more fully before the whole world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to conclude a peace agreement with the United States at any time under the condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already repeatedly declared its intention to conclude a peace agreement.

Even the UN resolution adopted this time has confirmed that the only correct way of converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea is to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace ageement.

Whether the United States agrees to conclude a peace agreement or not will be a criterion testing whether it truly desires the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea or not.

The world will watch with sharp eyes how the United States will approach all these problems.

If a peace agreement is concluded under the condition that the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea, a wide road will be opened for the north and the south of Korea to remove the tension and solve the question of the country's reunification independently by the Koreans themselves and peacefully.

Today it is an urgent requirement of the development of the present times that all the foreign troops must withdraw from south Korea, a peace agreement be concluded to replace the Armistice Agreement and the question of Korean reunification be settled by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces.

Since the joint resolution of 43 countries which comprehensively indicates the means and ways of solving the question of Korean reunification has been passed, the so-called "draft resolution" of the Western side submitted by the United States and its followers has become meaningless and useless. The anachronistic delusion of the United States to fabricate "two Koreas" and continuously justify the permanent occupation of south Korea by the US army with the name of the United Nations has been smashed into smithereens.

The course of the discussion of the Korean question at the First Committee of the current UN General Assembly session shows all the more glaringly that the time is gone never to return when the United States could rule the roost in the UN, invade other countries at will and interfere in their domestic affairs.

Ours is an era of independence and a new historic era in which hundreds of millions of formerly oppressed and maltreated peoples have emerged on the stage of history as its master and are marching vigorously along the road of independence against all forms of subjugation and inequality.

The United States must look straight at the reality and act discreetly.

If the United States and its stooges go against the trend of the times and try to resist it, they will be unable to escape a more stern punishment of history.

The struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is enjoying ever-growing, powerful support and encouragement of the world's people each day.

Encouraged all the more by the triumphant achievements at the United Nations this time, the entire people in north and south Korea will fight more staunchly to get the US troops withdrawn from south Korea and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification commanding the active support and encouragement of the peoples of socialist countries, the peoples of the third world countries as well as the peace-loving peoples all over the world is sure to win the final victory.

October 31, 1975
Pyongyang

Systematic and Balanced Promotion of the People's Welfare

All activities of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are governed by the supreme principle of steady promotion of the people's welfare.

Our Party and Government are fully responsible for the material and cultural welfare of the workers, peasants and other working people. In order to bring about the systematic and balanced promotion of their welfare, they have followed a number of popular Juche-based policies.

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY AND GROWTH OF NATIONAL INCOME

Our Party considers the building of an independent national economy and increase of production as a precondition for the betterment of the people's well-being.

In the socialist country the working masses are the masters of the state power and means of production. Its independent national economy is a material guarantee for the promotion of the people's welfare. Only by building an independent national economy can one fully meet the ever-increasing, diverse needs of the people for oneself, relying upon the firm economic base and raise the people's living standards at a highest speed through rapid growth in social product and national income.

Our Party has taken a revolutionary position of rapidly promoting the people's welfare while building the firm base of an independent national economy. This position is concentrically expressed in the basic line of economic construction, a line of giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture. According to this basic line we established the powerful bases of heavy industry in a historically short time and, relying on them, rapidly developed light industry and agriculture and solved successfully the problem of the people's welfare.

As our Party has a powerful independent economy today, it can develop the economy at a steady, high rate and constantly raise the people's living standards. Last year the capitalist countries suffered from serious economic crisis and prices rose on a worldwide scale. But we took historic steps to completely abolish the taxation system and cut prices of industrial goods by a big margin.

The economic development and increase in social labour productivity bring about a steady growth in the national income promoting the people's welfare. In 1970, as against 1946, the per-capita national income increased more than 9.4 times. It grew 1.7 times in 1974, compared with 1970. It exceeds 1,000 dollars now.

In our country everything in society serves the working masses. The national income is directed entirely to the prosperity and development of the country and the improvement of the people's welfare. The state regulates accumulation and consumption in such a way as to fully meet both the demand of the national economy for its future development and the people's immediate need, and properly blend the interests of the whole society with the personal interests of the working people; it allots not a small part of the national income to public consumption, while steadily increasing accumulation.

PRINCIPLE OF MAKING PEOPLE EQUALLY WELL-OFF

Our Party and Government have consistently adhered to the principle of raising the living standard of all the working people proportionately.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should achieve a more rational wage scale for the workers in all branches of the economy and an even increase in the income of peasants in different areas. At the same time we should, as we have always done, correctly adhere to the principle of raising the general living standard of factory and office workers and of the peasants proportionately." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. III, p. 131.)

Socialist-communist society is a society where all the working people live an equally abundant life. Such a society can be built only when a party and state raise the living standard of the working people evenly.

In order to make the working people equally well-off, our Party and Government, in the first place, have gradually lessened the gap in the wage level of the factory and office workers, while systematically raising their wages.

The wages of the factory and office workers were raised as a whole six times in the postwar period alone. In 1970 they rose by 31.5 per cent on an average. The average per-capita monthly wage of factory and office workers increased 11 times in 1971, as against 1946. The state maintains a certain gap in the wage level of the factory and office workers and gradually lessens it. In other words, the disparity in the high and low wages is little and the wage rates of the lower-paid factory and office workers are higher in raising wages, so that the difference in the living standards of the factory and office workers is gradually reduced.

In order to make the people equally better-off, we are striving to eliminate the distinctions between the workers and peasants in living standards and between urban and rural inhabitants in living conditions.

This is important for liquidating difference between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and achieving the complete victory of socialism.

The respected and beloved leader said that in order to eliminate the distinction between town and country, it is necessary to strengthen the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of town to the countryside.

The state has taken a number of measures to raise the living standards of the peasants. It has strengthened its support to reinforce the economic foundations of the coop farms, lessened the burdens of the farmers and striven to increase their incomes.

Formerly the coop farms carried out construction of medium and small irrigation works, river improvement, the construction of pumping stations, thrashing grounds, storehouses and other production establishments and the building of dwellings. Now, the state does these projects at its expense. Between 1964 and 1973 the state made 21.1 per cent of its total investments in capital construction in agriculture.

The agricultural tax in kind was completely abolished in 1966. Now the state does not get farm-machine service and irrigation fees but only makes coop farms pay for the operation fees of farm-machines and the upkeep of irrigation facilities. It raised its purchasing prices of farm produce to increase the incomes of the farmers rapidly. As the economic basis of the coop farms was strengthened and agricultural production increased with the support of the state, farmers' incomes grew. Per-peasant household grain income increased 2.4 times and cash income 2.7 times on an average between 1963 and 1974 alone.

Our Party has also taken a series of steps to close the gap in the living conditions of the urban and rural population. Well-appointed educational, cultural and welfare service establishments have been built in rural villages and county seats, the introduction of bus service has been completed in the countryside and that of water service nearly finished. TV service is energetically introduced in the countryside. The distinction between town and country is disappearing in medical service, as a result of turning rural clinics into hospitals and building maternity hospitals and children's wards.

It is important in making the people equally well-off to raise the living standard of the farmers in mountain areas who were in hard conditions in the past. The state has helped them in every way to utilize mountains comprehensively, diversify agriculture and develop local industry. Model units have been made to show their example to the whole country.

Now our farmers in both mountain areas and plain regions are equally well-off, and the difference of the workers and peasants is rapidly reduced in the living standards.

CORRECT PRICE POLICY AND IMPROVED SUPPLY OF GOODS

Our Party and Government price low mass consumption goods for the balanced improvement of the people's welfare.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The working-class Party and state should set low prices for the mass consumption goods by deliberately deviating the prices of commodities from their values....This means precisely a proper use of the law of value, and accords with the essential requirement of the socialist system to feed and dress all the working people equally and to make them equally well-off." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 311-2.)

The living standards of the people depend largely on not only wages of factory and office workers and the incomes of the peasants but also on the prices of consumer goods.

In fixing the prices of consumer goods, we guard against tendencies to disregarding or overrating the law of value and set low prices on mass consumption goods by deliberately deviating the prices of commodities from their value, as required by the laws of the socialist economy. In other words, we set low prices on textiles, footwear, school things, matches and other daily necessities and price children's goods so low that their price hardly cover their production cost. On the contrary, we price luxury and fancy goods high. Prices of commodities were reduced many times in the postwar period. And each time the prices of consumer goods fell by a bigger margin than those of luxury and fancy goods.

We have improved the supply of goods as the incomes of the working people increase.

Commerce in our country is to supply goods to the working people, and it is an important means to meet the material and cultural needs of the people.

We distribute trade networks everywhere in the country and properly organize the allocation of goods, so that the working people can buy goods they need where they live and work.

Prices of goods are uniform throughout the country.

INCREASE IN STATE AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

It is an important guarantee for the rapid and balanced improvement of the people's welfare to maintain the principle of socialist distribution according to work done and properly combine it with the bud of communist distribution through state and social benefits.

Socialist distribution according to the quantity and quality of work done directly affects the improvement of living conditions of the working people, because the more they work, the more they earn. But it cannot bridge the gap in the living standards of the working people caused by the difference in the number of dependents and working ability. On the other hand, the additional state benefits through socio-cultural services given to all members of society, irrespective of the quantity of their labour devoted to society, play an important role in equally improving the welfare of the working people.

Therefore, we properly combine these two forms of distribution and increase the additional state and social benefits for the working people every year.

Huge state benefits are directed, above all, to solving the problem of food, clothing and housing. The state buys rice from peasants at 60 *chon* per kilogramme and supplies it to the factory and office workers for 8 *chon*, and it makes up the difference, 52 *chon*. The state issues seasonal clothes to children and students at low prices. Families of many children and students obtain greater discount and the state covers the discount.

The state builds dwelling houses for all the working people for nothing and house rent does not exceed 0.3 per cent of their living cost.

All our people are also entitled to free education, free medical service, paid leave and free accommodation at health resorts and holiday homes, and all preschool-age children are brought up in nurseries and kindergartens at state and public expenses.

The additional benefits our working people receive today from the state are almost equal to the total sum of their wages.

There are no unemployed persons and beggars in our country. All our working people are leading a happy and cultured life, free from worry about food, clothing and housing, education of their children and medical treatment.

Chang Sok Hun

Good-quality Textiles Produced in Larger Quantities

The Sinuiju Textile Mill, a big textile production centre on the Amnok-gang River, is working innovations and miracles every day, attaining brilliant results, in the grand socialist construction battle.

The workers of the mill fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments and carried out their yearly plan assignments, 1.6 times higher than those for last year, 5 months ahead of schedule with a high fighting and revolutionary spirit. Now they are making innovation after innovation with the same high revolutionary zeal.

Wall newspapers and flashes written in big letters were seen here and there in the mill compound. They were enough to show how hard the workers and technicians there work to produce more and better textiles, waging a vigorous speed campaign.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The rapid development of the textile industry for producing good-quality fabrics in greater quantity is an important task to satisfactorily solve our people's clothing problem."

True to the leader's teaching, they are doing their best, pouring all their energy, wisdom and talents into production, to repay with loyalty the great favours and solicitude of the fatherly leader who is striving to clothe our people better.

Keeping pace with the high-pitched spirits of the workers, the mill radio, newspaper and flashes promptly report ceaselessly good results attained every minute by the workers, and the mill mobile propaganda team gives performance in congratulation of the shops and workteams that are scoring brilliant production results.

The Party and administrative and management functionaries go down to shops and workteams, and, working there with the workers, conduct political work to bring into full play voluntary zeal and creativity of the workers and instill in them intense loyalty to the leader and encourage them to leap forward. So the ranks of the innovators are expanding.

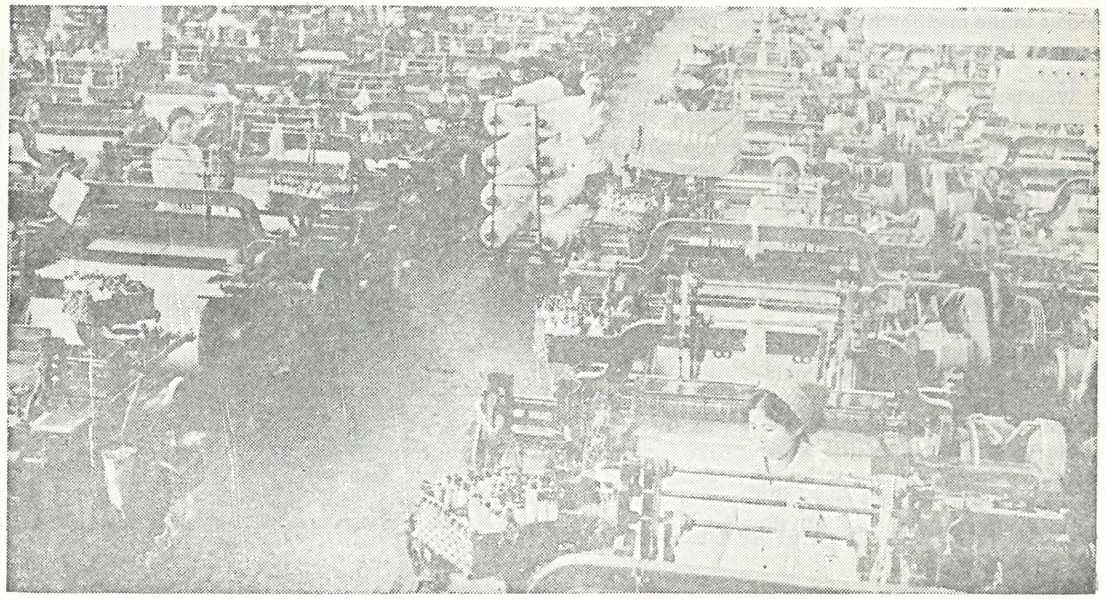
The weaving shop, the heart of the mill, reminds people of a "sea of looms." Machines are placed in good order.

The swiftly moving weavers and the looms running at a full speed seem to work in an artistic harmony.

Through a close creative cooperation with the technicians, the weavers transformed their looms into high-speed ones last year, which produce much more textiles than what they estimated.

The twice Chollima Chang

Workers at the weaving shop effecting new innovations in the production of textiles



These Chollima riders have won socialist emulation

Chun Wol-led workteam tending shuttleless looms increased its daily production 1.4 to 1.6 times on an average. This workteam now tends twice as many looms as before with much less hands. In other words, the workteam members are all skilled multi-loom tenders.

They always study how to produce more textiles and have collective discussion quite often. Recently they decided to raise the operation rate of their high-speed looms to the maximum and boosted it by 5 per cent within a month.

Workteams tending shuttled looms also brought about technical innovation. They turned all their looms into high-speed ones and increased their production some 1.4 times.

The Chollima Ho Pil Ok-led workteam exceeds its daily quotas more than 2 times.

It sets a fine example also in improving the quality of their products. It won socialist emulation between workteams six times.

Ho Pil Ok, head of the workteam, graduated from a technical school and worked for 5 years. But fabrics she weaves are all the first-class ones.

She works assiduously and determinedly. She always first plunges herself into carrying out difficult tasks and shows her team members an example in tackling them.

She works and moves so fast that the machines stopped are said to begin to run of themselves as soon as she appears.

She finished her yearly plan assignments in February.

She surpasses her yearly plan assignments 3 to 4 times every year. She carried out her Six-Year Plan assignments already two years ago and is now striving to exceed them 3 times by the end of this year.

At the Chollima riders' meeting for exchanging their experiences, she said:

"...It is my lofty duty and the task of us weavers to produce more and better fabrics and give joy to the leader! When we work with a single-hearted intense loyalty to the leader, we can produce more cloths and raise their quality to the highest level."

Cotton-carding, spinning, thread-winding, dyeing and other sections are also establishing new records one after another.

Faithfully following the highly important teaching given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting in honour of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the workers and technicians of the mill are working hard to attain the higher goals they set themselves on the basis of the proud achievements already made.

Technical consultation is held to produce better fabrics

Fatherly Concern for Taedong-mun Grocery

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Taedong-mun Grocery on February 14, 1965.

When saleswomen were not yet informed of his call at the shop, the leader was already standing in front of a counter with a broad smile on his face.

Looking at the saleswomen, he asked kindly how they were and said that he had seen in the running car the shop crowded with people last night and wanted to drop in. Then he asked them to show him over the shop.

The fatherly leader was so deeply concerned with the people's living that he divided his time to visit the shop he had seen out of the window of the running car. Honoured with the fatherly leader's call, the saleswomen were excited with boundless joy.

He came up to the condiments counter. It was well stocked with various kinds of seasonings such as soy in big and little bottles of different shapes, tempting bean paste in beautifully patterned containers and sesame and red pepper powder neatly packed in big and small bags.

Looking at them for a while, the leader said to the saleswomen with satisfaction that it was very good to pack foodstuffs neatly and that people would like them very much.

The fatherly leader saw the joy of the people in foodstuffs displayed in a shop and regarded it as his own. Looking at him feeling greatly satisfied, they were pretty sorry not to give joy to him one year ago, when he had visited their grocery, because they had not worked well.

At the time the leader said that as the people's living standard had risen, various kinds of delicious soy and bean paste should be produced and sold in various containers, so that the people can get soy and bean paste without vessels.

Under the deep care of the fatherly leader who boundlessly loves the people and shows profound concern for their life, the shop radically improved its work.

This shop, like all other groceries in the country, became a true servant of the people properly supplying various foodstuffs to them and contributing actively to enriching their dietary life.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Capitalist commercial bodies seek profit, whereas ours are entirely supply bodies for the population. They assume responsibility for supplying the population with commodities and take it as their basic task to distribute supplies evenly."

The fatherly leader visited this grocery six times, and each time he acquainted himself fully with the supply of foodstuffs to the population and saw that it could supply tasty and highly-nutritious foodstuffs to the people more properly with responsibility.

He called at the grocery on December 19, 1967 and asked in detail how much eggs and meat were distributed to the shop and how it supplied them to the population.

In those days the egg supply system was not established properly and eggs did not come to the shop in good time from the poultry plant.

Informed of this, the leader thought for a while. And he said that eggs should be carried by special egg trucks to the shop every day.

One day at a poultry plant, the fatherly leader had said with a still warm fresh egg in his hand that people should eat eggs soon

after they were laid. And now, to that end, he established a direct transport system of eggs for the shops.

That day the leader said that many pig plants would be built and instructed again that preparations should be made for supplying regularly pork to the population.

Later on, whenever he visited this shop, he asked prices of commodities. He compared the prices with the income of the working people, was satisfied with the low-priced ones and instructed to lower the prices of the high-priced ones.

The fatherly leader called at the shop for the fourth time on November 1, 1968 and brought together the saleswomen of confectionery.

Saying that he came there to consult with them an important problem that day, the leader offered them seats by him. He said that he thought confectionery was a bit dear as yet and frankly asked them how much price should be set on it.

Our benign leader wanted to price it fully to suit the living standard of the people.

Their hearts swelled with high pride and honour of living and working as commercial workers under the warm care of the fatherly leader who boundlessly loves the people, when he visited their shop to consult with them, mere saleswomen, without reserve the important problem of lowering prices of commodities.

Boundless indeed is the leader's love for the people.

The leader paid deep attention to lowering the prices of foodstuffs and taught how to reduce their prices. Herein lay his lofty intention to steadily improve our people's welfare.

Immeasurable is the love and solicitude of the leader who called at this shop to enrich the people's dietary life.

This is not confined to the Taedong-mun Grocery alone.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has established the best socialist commerce in our country. And he visited many stores in workers' settlements, farm villages and mountain villages, on his long, long journeys for on-the-spot guidance, and understood how they did their business and developed our commerce into a truly socialist one serving the people. Moreover, he saw that solid production and processing bases of foodstuffs were built in the country and paid a deep attention to transport, storage and preservation so that the foodstuffs produced reached the people without delay.

Thanks to the great love and favour of the fatherly leader, our groceries now supply properly the people with fresh vegetables and fruits, meat, eggs and a great variety of foodstuffs in all seasons, enriching their dietary life.

The foodstuff counter always does a flourishing business

Our Country Admitted to ITU

Correspondence voting on the application of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the admission to the International Telecommunication Union was held in Geneva.

The voting was held for 4 months from March 17 to July 17, 1975.

The DPRK's admission to the ITU was approved by a majority vote—104 for and 3 against and 10 abstention.

Our country had already been admitted to UN specialized organizations and other UN organizations, such as the WHO, the UPU, the UNESCO, the WIPO, the IAEA, the UNCTAD and the WMO. This time our country has become a full-fledged dignified member of the ITU.

Our country's admission to the ITU is the brilliant fruition of the independent foreign policy of the DPRK Government and demonstrates once again clearly that the international position and authority of our country are rising and the number of the supporters and sympathizers of our revolution is steadily increasing.

Newly-Built Sariwon

Now our cities are built into socialist modern ones for the working people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We must reject the outmoded way of town building prevalent before in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, which was uncivilized and catered to the selfish ends of the privileged classes. We must build cities and townships in such a way as to suit the convenience of the working people's life and a modern, cultured life."

According to the great leader's policy of town building, Sariwon, once a shabby town, has turned into a modern city good for the working people to live in.

A CITY IN PARK

Grass-roofed houses, board shacks and ramshackle cottages huddled together at the foot of Mt. Kyongam-san and shabby, ugly streets—these were all Sariwon could offer before liberation. But now it has changed its face beyond recognition. The statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stands at the place of honour on Mt. Sangmae-san clad in green all the year round. There is a monument in the historic spot where the great leader spoke, calling for the building of a new Korea, on December 6, 1945 when the whole country was full of the joy of liberation.

The high street extending north and south, Sangmaedong Street, the street in Sanupdong district and other streets are lined with new multistoried modern apartment houses, educational, cultural and public health institutions, stores and welfare service establishments for the convenience of the population.

In the past, on the top of Mt. Sangmae-san one could see the whole view of the shabby town below. But now new streets and blocks spread out far and wide and buildings among trees look like mountain peaks soaring above clouds.

Sariwon has no river around it, so that its population had suffered from the shortage of water in the past.

But, after liberation a canal was cut and a lake made, which were fed by the Ojidon Irrigation System established in accordance with the far-reaching plan of the great leader, and which added beauty to the city and provided the working people with delightful resorts.

Mt. Kyongam-san was used by the rich for their pleasure-seeking. But now it has turned into a big cultural recreation ground for the working people. There are a lake, a park, a stadium, a house of culture at its foot.

Pleasure grounds and parks are to be seen everywhere else in the city. Their area is scores of square metres for each inhabitant.

That is why a foreign visitor to the city said that Sariwon is a park, expressing his impressions.

A part of Sariwon

MANY-SIDED DEVELOPMENT, RAPID CHANGES

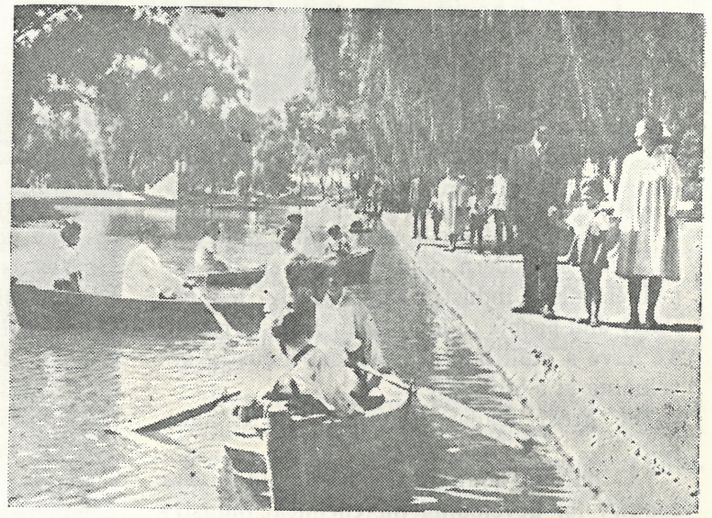
Compared with 1946, the year after liberation, textile output in 1974 grew 4 times, hosiery 20 times, footwear 26 times and confectionery 22 times. These figures are enough to show the development of the city.

But these are not all.

Sariwon has machine-building factories, along with light industry factories, which produce various large-size machines and equipment, spinning and weaving machines, farm machines and mining machines.

The city makes foodstuffs and daily necessities from raw and other materials abundant in the locality to satisfy diverse needs of its population, and it exports some of them to foreign countries.

Now it turns out in only 5 hours what it produced in 1946, the year after liberation.



The canal cut through the city offers a pleasant recreation ground for working people

Before liberation Sariwon had no forge which could make properly simple farm tools such as weeding hoes and sickles, and it could not even produce needles and pencils.

Under the care of the fatherly leader, subsidiary food-supplying bases have been created for the working people of the city.

There are a large pig farm, a poultry plant and vegetable fields under sprinkler irrigation in the northern suburbs of the city, a large grapery in the south and several thousand *chongbo* of orchards around it.

These bases produce lots of meat, eggs, vegetables and fruits for the working people.

There was not a higher educational institution in Sariwon before liberation. But there are now six higher educational establishments and over 60 schools of all levels, where more than one-third of the population of the city study.

Under the free education system established by the great leader, they receive Juche education to work for the country.

Hyon Man Sok, a returnee from Japan and vice-director of the Sariwon procurement office, says:

"When we lost our country, I found it very hard to live from hand to mouth. So I could not even dream of sending my children to school. But, now I'm living in comfort under the warm care of the fatherly leader, sending my three sons to colleges. Now I have nothing more to desire and only think of how to return his great favour with loyalty."

Health service institutions have increased rapidly in Sariwon.

Thanks to the health policy of the DPRK Government for the people, the number of hospitals increased 9 times, clinics 43 times and doctors 120 times, as against 1946, and the working people fully get the benefits of universal free medical service rendered by the state.

Sariwon, the southern gateway to Pyongyang, the capital, and the seat of North Hwanghae Province, has a brighter future before it, together with other ever-prospering towns and villages of our country.

Kim Bok Rok

Our Chemical Industry

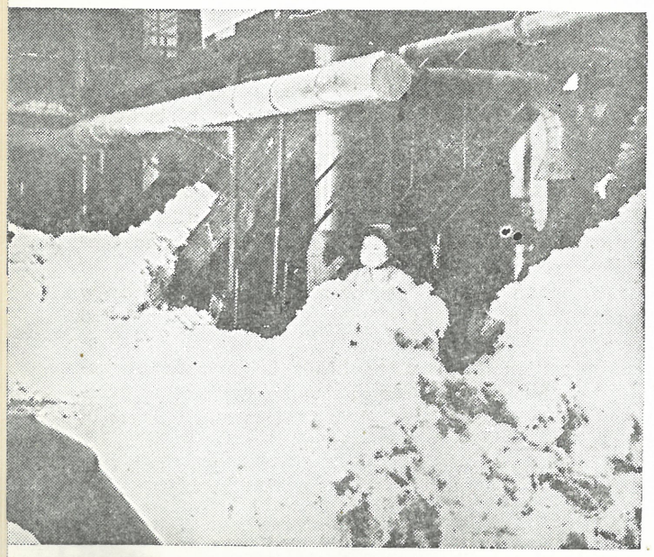
The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth an original policy of building a modern, comprehensively-developed chemical industry and wisely led our Party and people to implement it. As a result, we have a multilateral chemical industry developing at a high rate.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"A solid foundation has been laid in our country for developing the chemical industry with domestic raw materials. Drawing on this, we should further develop the inorganic and organic chemical industries and create such new branches of the chemical industry as oil processing and synthetic rubber industries to further develop and diversify the chemical industry in our country." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 580.)

The leader's policy of creating a modern diversified chemical industry shows the main direction of building a chemical industry relying on domestic raw materials, possessing both inorganic and organic chemical industries and equipped with modern technology; it serves as a guide line for the development of our chemical industry.

The staple fibre shop of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill mass-produces high-quality chemical fibre



To build a modern chemical industry is essential to create an independent national economy and lay the material-technical foundation of socialism.

It is because the many-sidedly developed chemical industry constitutes an important component of an independent modern industry and it makes it possible to rapidly develop the country's productive forces, increase the nation's defence potential and steadily raise the people's living standard by accelerating technical progress and supplying raw materials.

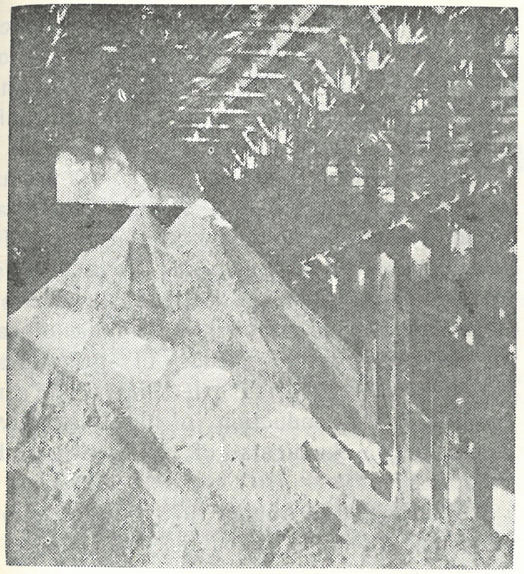
In order to attain the technical progress of the national economy, it is necessary to step up chemicalization, a major task for it, and mass-produce various chemicals. This needs to build a modern chemical industry.

Following the policy laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party paid primary attention to creating a modern chemical industry possessed of both inorganic and organic branches.

During their occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialist brigands built only a few inorganic chemical industry factories in an attempt to plunder our underground resources and agricultural produce and secure materials for their war of aggression.

In order to build a modern chemical industry, therefore, we had to eliminate the colonial one-sidedness of the chemical industry, build both strong inorganic and organic chemical industry bases and steadily enlarge and strengthen them.

In creating inorganic and organic chemical industry bases, our Party rehabilitated, reconstructed and expanded the existing inorganic chemical factories and built new ones, thus establishing a strong inorganic chemical industry. On this basis, it built new factories producing organic chemicals such as synthetic resin and fibre.



Chemical fertilizer factories increase their production capacity by transforming synthesizing towers and kilns. Photo shows a part of the packing shop of the Hungnam Chemical Fertilizer Complex

While enlarging the operating inorganic and organic chemical industry bases, our Party created new branches of the chemical industry such as big-scale petrochemical industry bases and synthetic rubber production bases and built new factories in the existing chemical industrial centres or erected big chemical industry bases in new districts.

Thus, we built both strong inorganic and organic chemical industry bases in a short time with a rather small investment of funds and considerably improved the geographical distribution of chemical factories.

The development of the chemical industry with domestic raw materials makes it possible to develop the chemical industry rapidly, effectively use rich domestic resources, substitute the materials found in one's country for the ones unobtainable and supply various synthetic materials of high quality for construction and production.

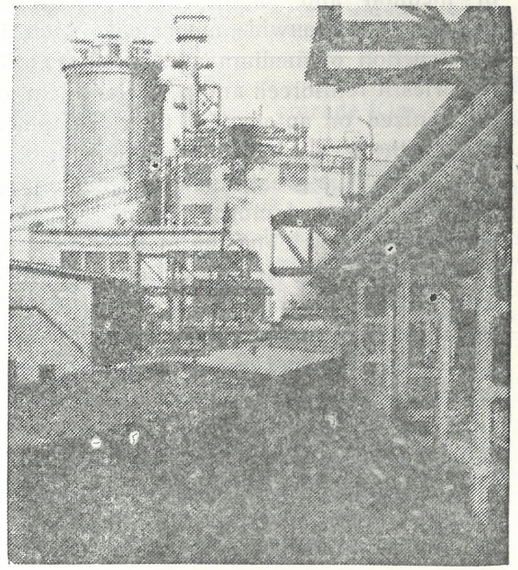
Our Party developed an organic chemical industry from anthracite and carbide abundant in our country. In order to secure various raw materials of the chemical industry, we intensified geological survey to discover minerals which we still fail to find or which are in short supply and extensively planted trees and grew plants in mountains and tideland.

Even in the hard postwar conditions we built a modern vinalon factory, a plant for synthesizing ammonia by gasification of anthracite, phosphatic fertilizer factories and other modern chemical fertilizer mills in a brief time.

To properly combine big chemical industry with medium and small ones is an important policy our Party follows to develop the chemical industry rapidly and comprehensively by mobilizing all reserves and potentialities.

In order to promote the chemicalization of

Chemical fertilizers produced are carried forthwith to the coop fields



the national economy and produce quantities of chemicals needed for economic development and the improvement of the people's living conditions, there must be many chemical factories, especially large ones.

The building of large-scale chemical factories, however, needs a large investment of capital and takes a long time. So, many such factories cannot be built simultaneously. Moreover, the large factories alone cannot mobilize and use all raw and other materials in different parts of the country, nor can they organize properly production of all the chemicals which are out of number.

The building of medium and small chemical factories across the country makes it possible to mobilize and use all reserves and possibilities such as raw and other materials and manpower throughout the country.

Their construction needs a small investment of capital and can be done in a short time and their management and operation are easier. It is more rational for the medium and small factories to produce the secondary chemicals in small demand.

Our Party adopted a state measure to lay the main stress on the development of the big chemical industry and build a large number of medium and small chemical factories through a nationwide movement. After the construction of medium and small chemical factories it reinforced and perfected them and mechanized or automated their equipment, raising the level of their management.

As a result, a great number of medium and small chemical factories have been built across the country and the material-technical foundation of the chemical industry further expanded and consolidated.

Thanks to the successful implementation of the leader's original policy of building a modern Juche chemical industry firmly relying on domestic raw materials, diversified and equipped with the latest techniques, our chemical industry has now reached a very high stage of development.

Today a powerful many-sidedly developed modern chemical industry has been created in our country, meeting domestic needs for chemicals. It is composed of big, medium and small chemical factories and of both inorganic and organic chemical industry bases.

Our mighty chemical industry mass-produces different kinds of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, medicines and synthetic resins, fibres and rubber from domestic raw materials.

The strong chemical fertilizer production bases have been established, capable of satisfying the domestic needs of agricultural production for various fertilizers and the bases for the production of highly-effective agricultural chemicals of different kinds created.

As of the end of August 1975 the production of chemical fertilizers doubled what it was in 1970.

As the production of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals has increased rapidly, a big stride has been made in chemicalizing agriculture.

The production bases of dyestuff and paints and synthetic resin have been expanded or newly built, and the staple fibre production bases enlarged or reinforced. Especially, synthetic fibre production bases have been created, so that the strong raw material bases of light industry have been further strengthened.

The production bases of synthetic medicines and reagents have been firmly built, centres of basic chemical industry producing acid and alkali further expanded and reinforced and the oil processing plants and other big chemical factories are under construction on a large scale.

Our country is carrying out the chemicalization of the national economy in a big way, relying on our comprehensively-developed modern chemical industry.

All this is a brilliant victory of the Juche policy of chemical industry put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a precious fruition of his outstanding leadership.

Choe Song Hwa

Having Reaped Pretty Rich Crop

We reaped an unusually rich crop this year, too. It is the richest ever in the history of our Ryongjin Cooperative Farm, nay, in the history of Ryongjin-ri.

Last year we said gloatingly that we gathered in an unprecedentedly rich harvest. But this year's crop exceeded that by far.

Our farm in an in-between area has many dry fields. I should first mention that maize, the "king of dry-field crops," yielded well.

In more than 330 *chongbo* of dry fields our farm produced this year more than 9 tons of maize per *chongbo,* 1.8 tons over last year's figure.

The fields in Kunbawi-gol on the Namchongang River yielded 15 tons per *chongbo.*

We reaped a good crop of rice. The per-*chongbo* rice yield increased by more than one ton, as against last year, in 120 *chongbo* of paddies including those in front of the Socham village honoured with the visit by the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We also gathered plentiful harvest of apple, pear, peach and other fruits as well as vegetable, tobacco and cocoon.

Indeed, an unprecedentedly bumper year came to all plains, valleys and orchards and we reaped a rich harvest of grains, fruits and meat.

The richest-ever harvest we reaped this year makes me think of the immeasurably great and warm love and wise guidance of the fatherly leader who has enabled our peasants to gather good harvest every year and live better.

The splendid harvest this year is entirely attributable to the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

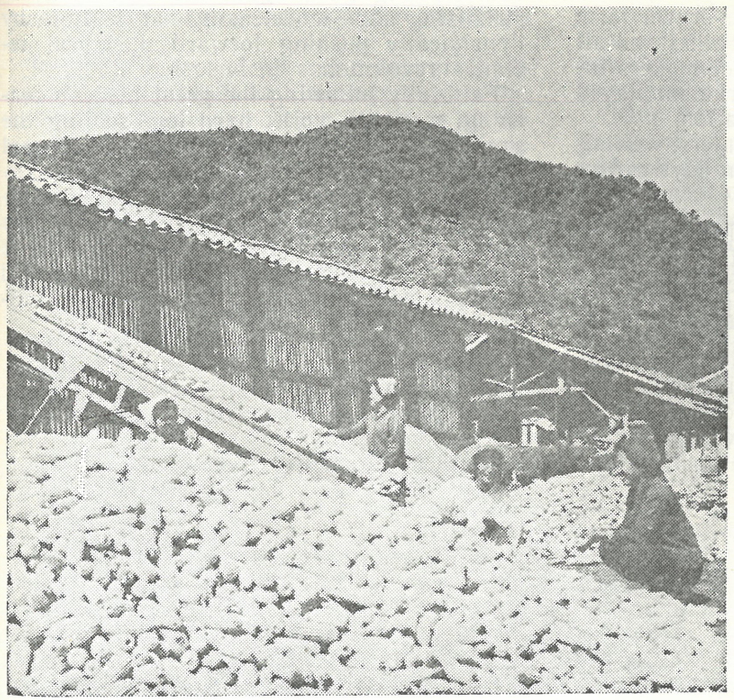
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"On the agricultural front, we must continue to wage a vigorous struggle, never slackening the spirit with which we captured the grain height of the Six-Year Plan, so that we will scale the grain height of eight million tons this year."

The fatherly leader set forth a highly important task of producing eight million tons of grain without fail this year and wisely led our people to fulfil it.

He visited our farm four

This year witnessed another bumper crop of maize



times since the end of last year to acquaint himself with its conditions, give careful guidance in farming and show great solicitude.

Thanks to the profound concern of the leader, this year our farm was provided with another six rice-transplanters, and with many humus-potted maize transplanters, rice harvesters and a lot of other modern farm machines. It was also supplied with various fertilizers enough to apply more than one ton to each *chongbo* of paddy and non-paddy fields on an average. The leader also saw that a large number of workers came to help us in our work during the busiest farming seasons.

We did farming with great ease, with the help of machines, chemical fertilizers and herbicides sent by the leader.

Our coop farmers worked hard with a firm determination to repay the great favours and warm love of the fatherly leader with another richest harvest.

From the end of last year we made full preparations for this year's farming and this year we paid primary attention to planting in good time the high-yielding strains suited to the weather and soil of our farm.

We completely transplanted humus-potted seedlings in all maize fields more than ten days earlier than in the previous years, mobilizing 30-odd tractors, tractor-drawn farm machines and other modern machines and all manpower. The maize humus pot makers invented by the mechanization workteam played a big part in this farming operation.

With the help of rice-transplanters, we finished rice-planting more than ten days earlier than last year.

As required by the scientific Juche farming methods, we correctly ensured the number of maize and rice clusters for each *pyong* and their plants for each cluster and properly applied fertilizers to these crops. Then we weeded paddies and dry fields many times with the help of herbicides and machines, so that fields were completely cleared of weeds.

As we early planted and grew crops rapidly, we could prevent crops from being affected by the cold front. We also conducted harvesting and thrashing with great ease. With the help of many rice and other harvesters sent by the state this year and tractors and trucks we completed harvesting in several days. Combine thrashers helped each workteam to finish thrashing in a brief time.

This year's farming of our coop farm is a striking epitome of agriculture which is being industrialized and modernized. We do farming joyfully with greater ease with the help of machines and agricultural chemicals, and reap the richest-ever harvest under the great concern of the leader. This is proud and worthwhile indeed for us.

A rich year came not only to our coop farm but also to the Pobu, Oeso, Ponghwa and other coop farms in Kaechon county.

Every day glad news of rich crop came from everywhere in the country—the Ryongrim Coop Farm in Mundok famed for rice production and the Soho Coop Farm in Uiju known for maize cultivation and other farms in plain regions, in-between areas and mountain areas.

In his report made at the meeting in honour of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave again the task of industrializing and modernizing agriculture by dynamically pushing forward the rural technical revolution.

Faithfully following the great leader's teaching, we will work hard for scaling the grain height of ten million tons, the national target, in a not distant future.

Brighter is the future of our Juche agriculture which yields a bumper crop every year under the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and which is industrialized and modernized rapidly.

Hyon Ung Sil
Chairwoman
Ryongjin Cooperative Farm
Kaechon County
South Pyongan Province

Long Live the Immortal Great Juche Ideology!

Abdallah Ahmed Murshid
Public figure of Democratic Yemen

(Continued from our previous issue)

Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave a scientific exposition of the correlation between the independent and creative stands.

The independent and creative stands are organically integral and, at the same time, they have different aspects.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"You may say that the independent stand is concerned with defence of the rights of the master and discharging the responsibility as such, whereas the creative stand concerns the development of the role of the people, the masters, in remaking nature and reconstructing society."

Both the independent and creative stands manifest the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. If either of the two is absent, one cannot have the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction, nor can he properly perform the role of a master in them.

No role of a master can be expected from those who fail to defend their rights as masters of the revolution and construction and discharge their responsibility as such; no creativity from those who lack in independence, and no steadfast independence from those who lack in creativity. Creativity can be brought into full play only on the basis of independence, and independence can be firmly defended only on the basis of creativity.

The all-round exposition of the unity of the independent and creative stands by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has supplied a scientific answer to the problem concerning the fundamental position and method to be maintained and relied upon by the Communists and revolution-making people in the practical struggle for transforming nature and society, and furnished a powerful guiding principle on which to overcome all hues of flunkeyism and dogmatism and successfully carry out the revolution and construction of one's own country by the efforts of its people themselves.

The great Juche ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung represents the principles of Juche, independence, self-sustenance and self-defence and is embodied in all realms of the revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence—this is our Party's consistent position and line."

"Our Party's consistent principle of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation is the embodiment of the Juche idea in all realms."

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence are the principles on which the working-class party and state should realize the Juche ideology in the sphere of ideological consciousness and in all domains of their activities, and an unshakable guide line they should follow.

Juche in ideology is a fundamental principle to be faithfully and consistently followed by the working-class party in the field of ideological work. It is the principle of strictly subordinating all ideological work to the interests of the revolution of one's own country and the principle of getting all the working people to have such mode of thinking and ideological point of view that they may reject flunkeyism and dogmatism with independent consciousness and a high sense of national

pride and solve everything for themselves with their own wisdom and efforts to suit the actual conditions of their country.

The essential requirement of this principle is to conduct all ideological work with main emphasis laid on bringing home to the working people the great revolutionary idea of the leader who founded the revolutionary party of their country and its embodiment, the party's lines and policies, so that the party members and the working people, taking them as their unique guide in cognition and practice, may have a way of thinking and tone of independently judging and disposing of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Juche in ideology demands that all the domains of social consciousness such as science, culture and art, to say nothing of the ideological work of a revolutionary party, be developed in accordance with the interests of the revolution and construction of one's own country and national interests without fail.

Juche in ideology constitutes a prerequisite to holding fast to independence and creativity and faithfully following the principle of political independence, economic self-support and nation's self-defence in the struggle for revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that the Juche ideology finds an embodiment in the principle of independence in politics.

He said:

"Our Party's line of independence is the embodiment of the Juche idea in the political context."

Independence in politics is a cardinal principle to be maintained by the working-class party and state in working out their lines and policies and carrying them through.

The basic demand of political independence is that the working-class party and state strictly exercise their right to national self-determination and hold fast to originality and independence in establishing and implementing all their internal and external policies and lines.

The revolutionary party of each country must not act on orders or instructions from others. Proceeding from the interests of the revolution of its own country it must work out its lines and policies in all fields of politics, economy, military affairs and culture on the basis of its faith and judgement to suit its specific conditions and carry them through according to its own views. Only then would it be possible to build a genuine sovereign and independent state and attain national prosperity.

Independence in politics requires one to establish political and economic relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect in the sphere of foreign policies and launch an anti-imperialist struggle or a struggle against all hues of opportunism also on the basis of one's own judgement and faith to suit the actual conditions of one's country under all circumstances; it allows no one to encroach upon and defile the authority and dignity of other country.

Political independence actively helps maintain the principle of Juche in ideology, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence. As historical experience shows, if the working-class party and state fail to hold fast to the principle of independence in politics they can hardly solve any revolutionary task they are determined to do, nor can they enhance the national pride and independent consciousness of the people and realize economic self-support and national self-defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that the Juche ideology is embodied in the principle of self-sustenance in the economy. Self-support in the economy is a fundamental principle to be invariably maintained by the working-class party and state in economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's line of building an independent national economy is the embodiment of the Juche idea in economic construction."

The main point of self-sustenance in the economy is to build an independent national economy with the efforts of one's own people and the resources of one's own country by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the economic sphere.

As long as there remain differences among the nations and exist states, the line of building an independent national economy represents a fundamental principle that should be invariably followed by the party and state of the working class in power until socialism and communism win ultimate victory throughout the world.

Economic self-support provides the material foundation for political independence and national self-defence and firmly guarantees national prosperity and development. If a country depends economically on others, it will be tied to them politically as well, and if a nation is economically shackled to others, it cannot be politically free from colonial slavery. And if a country fails to attain economic self-sustenance, it cannot produce all means necessary for defence building on its own and, accordingly, cannot firmly guarantee self-defence in national defence.

The building of an independent national economy is a basic guarantee for clearing economic backwardness which constitutes the substantial basis of inequality between the nations and for attaining national prosperity and accelerating the building of socialism and communism with success.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that the Juche ideology is embodied in the principle of self-defence in national defence. National self-defence is a fundamental principle to be maintained by the working-class party and state in the field of national defence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Self-defence and self-protection are intrinsic to the nature of man. A country must also have the means to defend itself. The line of self-defence in national defence is an essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state."

Self-defence in national defence affords a military guarantee for the political independence and economic self-support of a country. National self-defence means to build solid defence power capable of safeguarding the country and the people with one's own strength and reliably defending the gains of the revolution from any encroachment of the foreign aggressors and of continuously developing the revolution. Only by boosting the nation's defence potential with a resolve to protect the revolutionary gains with their own strength, can the party and state of the working class in power ensure a firm guarantee for the national prosperity and security of their country.

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence are the inseparable component parts of the Juche ideology; they integrally show the only scientific guiding principle and way that enable the party and state of the working class to lead the revolution and construction and firmly ensure their successful progress.

Firmly maintaining and applying the principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence as a principle of embodying the Juche ideology—this is an imperative requirement for the success of revolution and construction and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in all countries.

Thus the Juche ideology furnishes a well-regulated, integral system of most scientific ideology, theory and method to be consistently applied by the revolutionaries and people in all their thinking and practical struggles for discharging the historical mission of the working class. Precisely because of this, the Juche ideology constitutes the theoretical, practical and methodological basis of the revolutionary world outlook in the current age, and its correctness and invincible vitality have been confirmed through revolutionary practice.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the fraternal Korean people have fully embodied the principle of independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence, and thus built in the East a powerful, prosperous socialist state with a complete political sovereignty, solid independent national economy, strong defence capacity and brilliant national culture.

As the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has firmly established Juche and worked hard in the spirit of self-reliance, it now cooperates with other countries on the principle of equality and comes to hold a dignified position in the international arena.

All this is a brilliant victory and fruition of the great Juche ideology created by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of the revolution.

The great revolutionary thought of the present times is the immortal Juche ideology.

Because the Juche ideology reflects the general law of the development of our era in the light of science, it serves as the guiding principle of universal validity for all countries including those which have been freed from a colonial or semi-colonial state or are still kept in such a state and those which are building socialism and communism.

Ours is an era of independence, an era of history in which the masses of the people have appeared as masters of their destiny, as dominators of the world, for the first time in history. With the creation of the great Juche ideology in the history of human thoughts the new historic task of giving overall answers to

Korean People Will Surely Reunify Their Country

Today the revolutionary people and progressives of the world actively support and encourage the just cause of the Korean people fighting vigorously to attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point proposition for national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and strongly denounce the "two Koreas" plot hatched by the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The sincere efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and our policy for the entry into the UN as a single state have won unreserved support from the progressive people the world over."

ACTIVE SUPPORT FOR THE DPRK GOVERNMENT'S POLICY FOR NATIONAL REUNIFICATION

The great leader's policy for independent national reunification wins enthusiastic support and full approval as it accords with the desire of the world progressive people fighting for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, said:

"The Romanian Communist Party, our state and people value and actively back up the constructive initiatives and just policy promoted consistently by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its President Comrade Kim Il Sung for the attainment of the vital and most legitimate national aspiration of the Korean nation—the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland."

Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, said:

"Algeria assures again its active support to the constructive policies consistently pursued by you to reunify your country peacefully without foreign interference. Algeria will continue, in the future too, to support your righteous position which inspires the entire Korean people."

President Josip Broz Tito of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia said:

"Our Korean friends are now fighting to reunify the whole of Korea, which we agree fully and we shall extend to them full support on the international plane."

In its editorial the Bulgarian paper "Narodna Armia" said that in order to materialize the cherished desire of the Korean people all foreign troops should withdraw from south Korea and Korea be reunified peacefully by the Korean people themselves without outside interference.

The Hungarian paper "Nep-Szabadsag" wrote in its editorial that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has consistently made every effort to attain the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and reassured the strong support of the Hungarian people to the Korean people in their just struggle.

The Cuban paper "Granma" stressed that Cuba supports the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to settle the reunification question peacefully without the interference of outside forces.

A Somalian paper wrote that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy for the independent reunification of Korea is an absolutely correct one which brilliantly embodies in the settlement of the reunification question the immortal Juche idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's destiny.

The permanent representative of Sierra Leone to the World Federation of Democratic Youth stated that the three principles and five-point programme for national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung command the firm support from the peace-loving people the world over.

The "Youth League against War and Fascism", an American anti-war organization, staged a demonstration in support of the national reunification cause of the Korean people and demonstrators shouted slogans: "Korea is one" and "Korea must be reunified."

They also held a meeting to extend firm solidarity to the Korean people in their strong struggle for national reunification.

KOREA IS ONE

Now the world progressives unanimously condemn and flay the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demand more strongly that Korea never be bisected.

The Czechoslovak paper "Obrana Lidu", referring to the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in its article "Provocation instead of Dialogue," exposed that this plot serves the puppet clique in south Korea and the US reactionary circles, its real rulers, and that the manoeuvres for Korea's permanent division are based on the US government's "military strategic plan" to reduce south Korea to its military base.

The Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association of Youth stressed in its statement that the Korean people are a single nation with the same culture and language, Korea has historically been one and she should never be bisected.

In their joint statement 21 social organizations of Laos condemned the US imperialists for egging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on to the creation of "two Koreas" in an attempt to divide Korea, even after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement.

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the pressing questions of the present age has been solved with brilliance.

The great theory of Juche gives a perfect exposition of all problems raised in different stages from the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution to the socialist and communist revolution, the problems confronting mankind in our age. Precisely herein lies the unshakable reason for the Juche ideology to be an immortal classical idea.

By giving comprehensive answers to the fundamental principle of the revolution, all the basic questions arising in different stages and areas of the revolution and construction and all the cardinal questions raised by our times, the Juche ideology has become a main ideological trend of our times representing the present and the future of communism. That is why the progressive people and revolutionaries of the world follow and learn the Juche ideology and clearly see their road ahead in it.

On the occasion of the auspicious April 15 holiday, we who have the feelings of highest respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of the revolution, together with the progressive people of the whole world, respectfully wish him a long life and good health for the reunification of Korea and the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!

Long live the immortal Juche ideology!

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Sweden pointed out that Korea is one and her people have lived as a single nation on the same territory, making a long history of thousands of years.

Introducing the five-point proposition for national reunification in its editorial, the Finnish paper "Peiman Uutiset" noted that the proposition is an epochal national-salvation measure for frustrating the "two Koreas" plot pursued openly by the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets, firmly preserving the ties of the single nation and reunifying the country by the nation itself in a peaceful way.

US IMPERIALISM, GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA

In support of the Korean people in their righteous struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the world progressive people strongly demand that the US imperialist aggression troops get out of south Korea unconditionally and immediately, taking along all lethal weapons.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, said:

"We have stressed time and again and state that there is no moral, historic and lawful ground for foreign troops to stay longer in south Korea and there cannot be such ground.

"We demand today too their immediate withdrawal."

At the mass rally sponsored by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, speakers said that Korea has not been reunified entirely because the US army has hindered Korea's reunification, staying in south Korea, and strongly demanded that it withdraw from south Korea at once for the earliest reunification of Korea.

In its article entitled "US Should Withdraw from Korea," the American paper "Workers' World" pointed out:

If the United States withdraws its troops from south Korea, Pak Jung Hi's "regime" will fall immediately.

Then the Korean people will reunify their country by their efforts without outside interference. The withdrawal of the US army from south Korea will create a favourable atmosphere for the Korean people to reunify their country by themselves.

Members of the anti-imperialist, anti-war organizations staged a demonstration in Stockholm in demand of the withdrawal of US imperialism from Korea.

Holding placards bearing slogan: "US imperialism, get out of south Korea at once," they thronged to the US embassy and cried the slogan: "US imperialists, hands off south Korea!"

In its statement, the Socialist Youth League of Norway pointed out that the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and their support to the south Korean puppets are an illegal interference in the domestic affairs of Korea and a grave threat to peace in Korea and the rest of the world, and strongly demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

In his speech made at a meeting, Chairman of the Pakistani Socialist Party exposed that the US imperialists defeated in Viet Nam and Cambodia are actively encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and extremely aggravating the situation in Korea, threatening that they would use nuclear weapons in Korea, and emphasized that if they ignite another war in Korea they will suffer a heavier, more shameful defeat than ever.

Secret Operations of Pak "Regime" against South Korean Residents in US—Dissuasion, Bribery and Blackmail

Li Jae Hyon, former director of the Information Service of the south Korean puppets in the United States, who is now an political exile there, disclosed part of the secret operations of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique through agents of the notorious south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," at the "hearing on south Korea" of the Sub-committee of International Organisations of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the US House of Representatives.

We give his testimony:

I had been the director of the south Korean Information Service in the United States by June 6, 1973. It was in October 1972, when I was in office, that the Pak "regime" proclaimed a sudden change in its policy. Its ostensible reason was said to continue the north-south dialogue and meet the US reconciliation policy in the Far East.

In reality, this change of the Pak "regime" was a proclamation of permanent martial law through the promulgation of a new "constitution."

In March 1973, I was called to Seoul to attend a meeting, where I heard an inconvincible explanation of this state of affairs. In short, I was instructed to convince the US government that the existence of any forces opposing Pak Jung Hi's policy in south Korea renders it impossible to conduct the negotiations with north Korea on an equal footing and to bring pressure to bear upon it to recognize the present system of south Korea. During the ten-day meeting, my friends in government service told me that "CIA" agents are in the US to watch Koreans there.

I learned that the "CIA" was getting more and more outrageous against people. My friends did not state officially anything about what was taking place in south Korea but unofficially they said:

"The constitutional amendment of the Pak 'regime' under martial law aims chiefly at wiping out the forces criticizing and opposing it, robbing people of their human rights and fundamental rights and establishing a perfect, permanent dictatorial system.

"This is contrary to what Pak Jung Hi declared; it is not to promote the north-south dialogue and democratic social progress.

"The Pak 'regime' told a lie not to offend the United States. All south Koreans, to say nothing of Pak Jung Hi himself, know full well that the present regime cannot maintain itself without US assistance, US military aid in particular."

Soon after I came back to Washington, the "Star News" carried Kim Dae Jung's article criticizing the Pak "regime". The Seoul "government" reprimanded me for my failure to stop such article from appearing and threatened me that I should be accountable for its consequence.

It also ordered me to spread a rumour about a "serious danger of immediate attack from north Korea."

I knew it was a lie.

Meanwhile, the south Korean ambassador to the United States often called cadres' meetings after my return. At the meetings, the chief of the "CIA" in the United States explained the general secret operation plan for neutralizing criticism on the totalitarianism of the Pak "regime" and bribing people into supporting it. From the meetings I knew that they employ three highly intellectual methods such as dissuasion, bribery and blackmail for their secret operations in the United States.

Blackmail usually follows dissuasion and bri-

bery.

They also conduct secret operations as follows:

1) to lobby US leaders, Congressmen in particular, who are closely linked with south Korea through the Korean war or business. This operation, from its nature, is undertaken entirely by the ambassador;

2) to secretly bring pressure to bear upon big US businessmen, who made investment in south Korea, to influence Congress and the Administration to support the policy of the Pak "regime" for oppression;

3) to organize more south Korea-US businessmen's cooperative bodies like the "South Korea-US Commerce and Industry Council" in New York and other places and instigate their management to issue statements in support for the Pak "regime";

4) to organize academic bodies of the south Korean and US scholars studying communism in Korea and the Far East and have them support the Pak "regime" in return for the invitation to banquets arranged by the embassy or for their free trip to south Korea as honoured guests;

5) to arrange academic forums or seminars of south Korean and American scholars by indirect methods or by providing funds to get them to justify the dictatorship of the Pak "regime" or at least neutralize criticism on it.

An instance is the seminar held at the Western Michigan University soon after the promulgation of the "revitalized constitution."

The official of the embassy for encouragement of learning undertook the bribing operation. Later, he said proudly that the sponsor of the seminar sent the "New York Times" a letter asking it to support the police state method of the Pak "regime."

Another instance is the forum on "South Korea and Great Powers in the 1970s" held at the Hilton Hotel in Washington in April 1973. The Seoul "government" paid travelling expenses and pocket-money to all the attendants through the publisher of the pro-Pak "government" newspaper printed in Washington for the Koreans;

6) to print pro-"government" Korean-language newspapers through cat's paws of the "CIA" in Washington and other big cities in order to make the Korean residents support the Pak "regime";

7) the "CIA" runs or financially backs Korean-language radio stations supporting the Pak "regime" in Washington and other places where many Koreans live, through its tools and sympathizers with the Pak "regime";

8) to make the "Korean communities" in the United States support the "government" by sending cat's paws of the "CIA" or its secret agents into the existing organizations of Korean residents and form new pro-"government" organizations where there are no such organizations;

9) to blackmail the noncooperative Korean residents through their families, relatives and close friends in south Korea and make the reluctant Koreans more cooperative.

The "anti-communist rally" on June 15 last year in Washington was also arranged by the "CIA" agents of the south Korean embassy.

The funds for secret operations are provided in cash through the agency of persons or diplomatic letters from Seoul.

The "CIA" agents even force the Korean residents to finance their operations in west America.

Most of the Korean residents in the US see the "CIA" as a horrible existence, because they know its outrages. They, though living in the US, hesitate to inform the authorities concerned and the US police, for fear of the revenge from the "CIA" because they are directly or indirectly threatened by it.

This is really hard to believe.

The south Korean ambassador and the chief of the "CIA" in the US carry out the above-mentioned plan and give the embassy staff tasks for illicit secret operations in different fields. On April 14, 1973, a leading figure of the "CIA" in Seoul telephoned Dr. Tong Won Mo, President of the "South Korean Christian Scholars' Association," not to issue a statement opposing the Pak "regime."

On April 29, 1973, in New York, a south Korean consul and Son In Dok, a "CIA" agent, took photographs of the demonstrators against Pak's dictatorship.

On May 14, 1973, in San Francisco, the south Korean consul and a "CIA" agent, Pae Yong Sik, from Los Angeles, appeared together with ruffians carrying eggs and tomato juice bottles where Kim Dae Jung was giving a lecture. Li Min Hui (now "President of the Association of South Korean Residents" in San Francisco), one of the rascals, picked a quarrel with Mr. Kim and wrangled with his supporters.

These are only a part of cases open to the public. There are numerous cases fabricated more secretly and cunningly.

In these years the Pak "regime" doubled the number of the "CIA" agents in the south Korean embassy in the US to further intensify such illicit operations.

One day in late April 1973, Han Hyok Hun, my subordinate and a veteran information official, was suddenly ordered to Seoul and a green hand took up his place.

Well aware of the totalitarian design of the Pak "regime," Han resigned without word and decided to remain in the US.

The Seoul "government" urged me to send him back to Seoul by all means.

I rejected. For a week, it pressed me, by telephone, to do so.

Seoul forced me to send him back home but I flatly rejected the threatening order.

One day, the "Minister of Culture and Information" telephoned in code to use a special method—to hatch a plot to make the US government expel Han from the US as a "communist spy."

I was shocked. I doubted my ears.

The mad "regime" ordered me to make an innocent person a criminal.

No doubt that south Korea has turned into a complete police state.

A number of meetings held in Seoul and the embassy in the US for 10 weeks were obviously for the horrible plots against our compatriots, my American friends and human beings. In order to have the support of the United States and obtain military aid, the dictatorial "regime" ordered me to spread false information and impress people as if there were democracy in south Korea. Indignation, despair and deep sorrow took possession of me. I decided to resign.

When I went to the embassy on June 4, 1973, the "CIA"chief called me to his office. I was questioned there until right before lunch. Doubts deepened. My family was under surveillance for 4 to 5 days in the apartment house. Uninvited guests—special correspondents of the south Korean press, the embassy staff and their families—came in an endless stream from early morning to midnight. I was terrified. I felt real danger.

People know well that the "CIA" chief in the US kidnapped 17 south Koreans in West Germany. Now it was clear that the Seoul "government" tried to forcibly take us two officials to south Korea to inflict revenge upon us.

I judged that I could not escape revenge through a mere resignation. I had no time to lose. So, I did not go to the embassy that afternoon. Next morning I flayed Pak's dictatorship in my open statement and sought political asylum in the US.

As seen above, the Pak "regime" resorts to cruel violence and mental pressure to silence the protest of all the opposing forces, except a few people to be used as a proof for giving a good impression to the US.

South Korean Urban Paupers Live in a State of Constant Anxiety

Today, the situation of the urban paupers in south Korea under US imperialist occupation has gone from bad to worse to touch bottom.

A pauper in Seoul offered his body for sale as a medical experimental object for his starving little children. This is enough to show the miserable situation of the south Korean urban paupers.

Dismissed, he attempted a family suicide to escape hunger, cursing the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. But, he failed because of his neighbors. Unable to see any longer his four children crying for food, he decided to sell his body as a medical experimental object.

This is not confined only to the pauper in Seoul. Unable to obtain means of livelihood, an increasing number of urban paupers offer their blood and eyeballs for sale for their starving wives and children or commit family suicide. More than 10 people die of hunger every day on an average in Seoul alone. This clearly shows that the south Korean urban paupers are in extreme distress.

This intolerable misery is a result of the colonial enslavement policy of US imperialism and the bad and cruel rule of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and an inevitable outcome of the reactionary social system in south Korea where "the rich get richer and the poor poorer."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people are going hungry in rags, doubly and triply exploited and oppressed, many of them roaming the streets in quest of work and living in a state of constant anxiety with all hopes blighted."

It is widely known that on account of the colonial predatory policy of US imperialism and the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a great number of urban paupers are living the hardest life with no jobs.

Moreover, a serious economic crisis sweeping south Korea has even rendered it impossible for paupers to carry burdens as their last means of living, and death threatens them every minute.

The price of rice rises almost every day in south Korea and paupers suffer awfully from starvation.

Last year wholesale prices went up by 44.6 per cent in south Korea,

Board shacks on a riverside

Seoul citizens suffering from chronic water famine

and this was a "new record in price history." But, this year's figure exceeded the rate by far.

Heavy tax burdens also worsen the paupers' conditions.

In order to intensify fascist suppression and step up war preparations, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are scheming to secure 86 per cent of their "budgetary income" for this year with taxes. They have even set the "extra-tax income goal" and are squeezing every penny out of the people.

More than 170,000 *won* of taxes are imposed upon a family of five. This exceeds its annual earning by far.

The south Korean urban paupers not only go hungry in rags but also suffer from housing shortage.

Even according to the watered-down figures released by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, 10,000,000 poor people are homeless. More than a half of the population are homeless in Seoul, 50.1 per cent in Pusan and 52.1 per cent in Taegu.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique don't build dwellings for the people but only construct military establishments for a new war and mansions and pleasure resorts for the money-making and dissipated life of a tiny handful of the privileged circles.

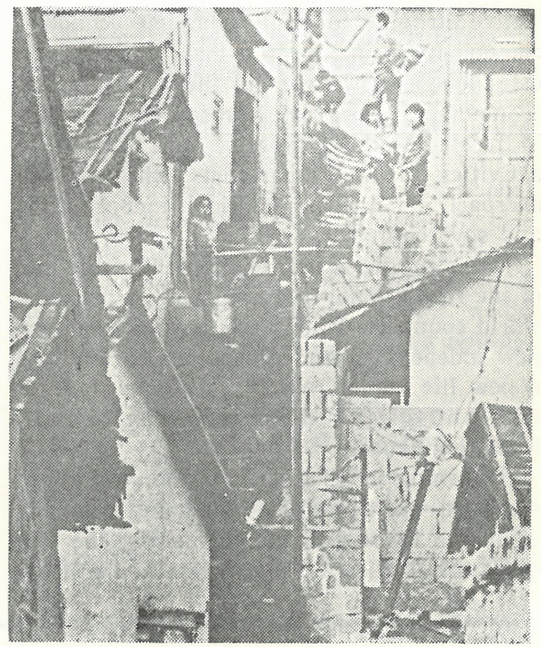
The Pak Jung Hi gang pull down the shanties of the poor on the urban outskirts on the pretext of "unlicensed buildings" or "bad buildings" and throw them into the open. They pulled down more than 90,000 huts of the poor last year. And now they are trying to demolish by force more than 222,000 board shacks in Seoul, Pusan and other places in south Korea this year.

As seen above, the penniless and powerless people live in extreme poverty and hunger, with no roof over their heads.

The whole of south Korea shakes with anger against US imperialism and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi fascist gang that have turned south Korea into a land of darkness.

The south Korean people know well through their experience that they will not be able to escape from the present miserable situation, without driving US imperialism out of south Korea and overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi gang. So they are fighting bravely to sweep them away.

An urban slum.



Third World People's Struggle for Economic Liberation Is a Great Battle for Cutting Life Line of Imperialism

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"At present the struggle of the third world peoples is developing in depth, into a collective, joint struggle to achieve complete economic emancipation, while consolidating their political independence already achieved, to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order."

The third world people are waging a collective struggle to attain complete economic emancipation and destroy the old order and establish a new one in the international economic relations, while resolutely fighting to frustrate the aggressive and subversive activities of the imperialists who seek to encroach upon their political independence and sovereignty.

This struggle is the requirement of the law of the revolutionary development of the third world countries which are striving to build a new independent and prosperous society and a new life and it represents a new stage of their struggle for completing their national liberation cause.

Deepening in all aspects is the struggle of the third world people for winning complete economic liberation and abolishing the old order and setting up a new one in the international economic relations.

The Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly on the Problem of Raw Materials and Development was held last year at the suggestion of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and under the support and approval of more than 100 countries. The session marked an important occasion in developing the joint struggle of the third world countries.

In spite of the persistent obstructive activities of the US and other Western imperialists, the third world countries made the session adopt a "declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order" and a "programme of action" for its implementation. And, according to the principles stipulated in the declaration and programme they are waging a collective joint struggle to totally destroy the old unequal international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new international order based on complete equality and independence.

This is a battle for the equality and independence of all nations, the peoples' right of self-determination, for territorial integrity against the territorial occupation by the foreign forces of aggression, for non-interference in others' internal affairs and the sovereignty of natural resources and independent economic activities. Theirs is also a fight for equality of all nations in the settlement of the world economic issues, for the reform of the present international currency system and for an end to the unfair and unreasonable pricing of exports.

This shows clearly that the struggle of the third world countries for the establishment of a new international economic order is an out-and-out anti-imperialist battle which embodies the idea of independence, the dominant idea of our era.

According to such principles of their struggle, the third world people are taking measures to demolish the economic footholds of imperialist monopolies in their countries and regain their natural resources. They nationalize imperialist monopolies or restrict and control their economic activities, and fix the prices of their raw materials in line with their interests. They declared the limit of their territorial and economic waters in keeping with their countries' specific conditions and fight to defend them, and adopt laws to protect their sea resources.

The third world people are now laying a solid organizational groundwork for joint struggle, forming various organizations for regional cooperation, in order to ensure their sure victory.

Twenty-two Latin-American countries, including Guyana, Jamaica, Peru and Argentina, created the Latin-American Power Organization to protect their power resources and jointly fight against the exploitation and control of the US-led imperialists and set up last year the Cooperating Secretariat to coordinate the activities of the organization. Copper-producing countries in Africa and Latin America formed cooperating organizations such as the Joint Committee of the Governments of Copper-exporting Countries.

All this proves that the struggle of the third world people against imperialist aggression, exploitation and plunder and for the complete economic liberation of their countries and the destruction of the old order and the establishment of a new one in the international economic relations is strengthening and developing on an unprecedented scale and in depth seen as never before.

The ever-mounting joint struggle of the third world people is of weighty import in the revolutionary development in their countries and the development of anti-imperialist revolution in the whole world.

This joint struggle is a great battle for cutting the life line of world imperialism; it will completely liquidate old and new colonialism in once colonial Asia, Africa and Latin America and spell ruin to imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Once old and new colonialism is wiped out of Asia, Africa and Latin America, neither imperialist Western Europe nor imperialist North America will be able to exist."

Imperialism has fattened on the exploitation of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the plunder of their resources.

The colonialist exploitation and plunder of the third world countries was and is the principal means of enrichment and existence for the imperialists.

The present joint struggle of the third world people, as a great fight for cutting the life line of imperialism, takes a very important place in carrying out the common historic anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of humankind for bringing about the downfall of imperialism and building a new world without imperialist exploitation and oppression.

The US-led imperialists still have many economic concessions and maintain their footholds of aggression and plunder in numerous countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. They squeeze huge profits out of these countries by various crafty and cunning

methods of colonialist exploitation and plunder.

US imperialism, the biggest international exploiter, made 40,000 million dollars of profits from the petroleum-producing countries of the third world for 27 years from the termination of the Second World War to 1972 and earned 14,273 million dollars of profits from Latin America between 1963 and 1972 through the investment of private capital.

It made 122,269 million dollars of profits from the developing countries from 1951 to 1972 through the sale of surplus goods at high prices and the purchase of the first processed goods and raw materials at cheap prices.

This shows that the neo-colonialist exploitation and plunder of the third world countries is the chief means of enrichment and existence for imperialism.

The subsistence and fate of imperialism depend largely upon the maintenance of old and new colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The imperialist countries have to take greater part of their necessary industrial raw materials from the third world countries.

The United States is said to import 1,500,000 tons of oil and Japan 870,000 tons this year from the leading oil-producing countries in the Middle East and Latin America.

The Western European capitalist countries import 80 per cent of oil consumed from the oil-producing third world countries in the Middle East.

In reality, the imperialists cannot maintain themselves even a moment without relying on the resources of the third world.

The third world people, a vivacious new-emerging force, are fighting a vigorous joint struggle to consolidate already won political independence and at the same time to achieve complete economic liberation and destroy the old order and establish a new one in the international economic relations, tightening the windpipe of world imperialism and hastening its ultimate downfall.

The terror-stricken US-led imperialists are trying in every way to check the joint struggle of the third world people. But the third world people will surely carry their just cause of struggle to success, strengthening their solidarity and resolutely fighting under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

O Do Hwan

INSIDE BACK COVER: Automatic drop packers made by workers of the Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance

BACK COVER: Lumbermen strive to attain a new perspective goal

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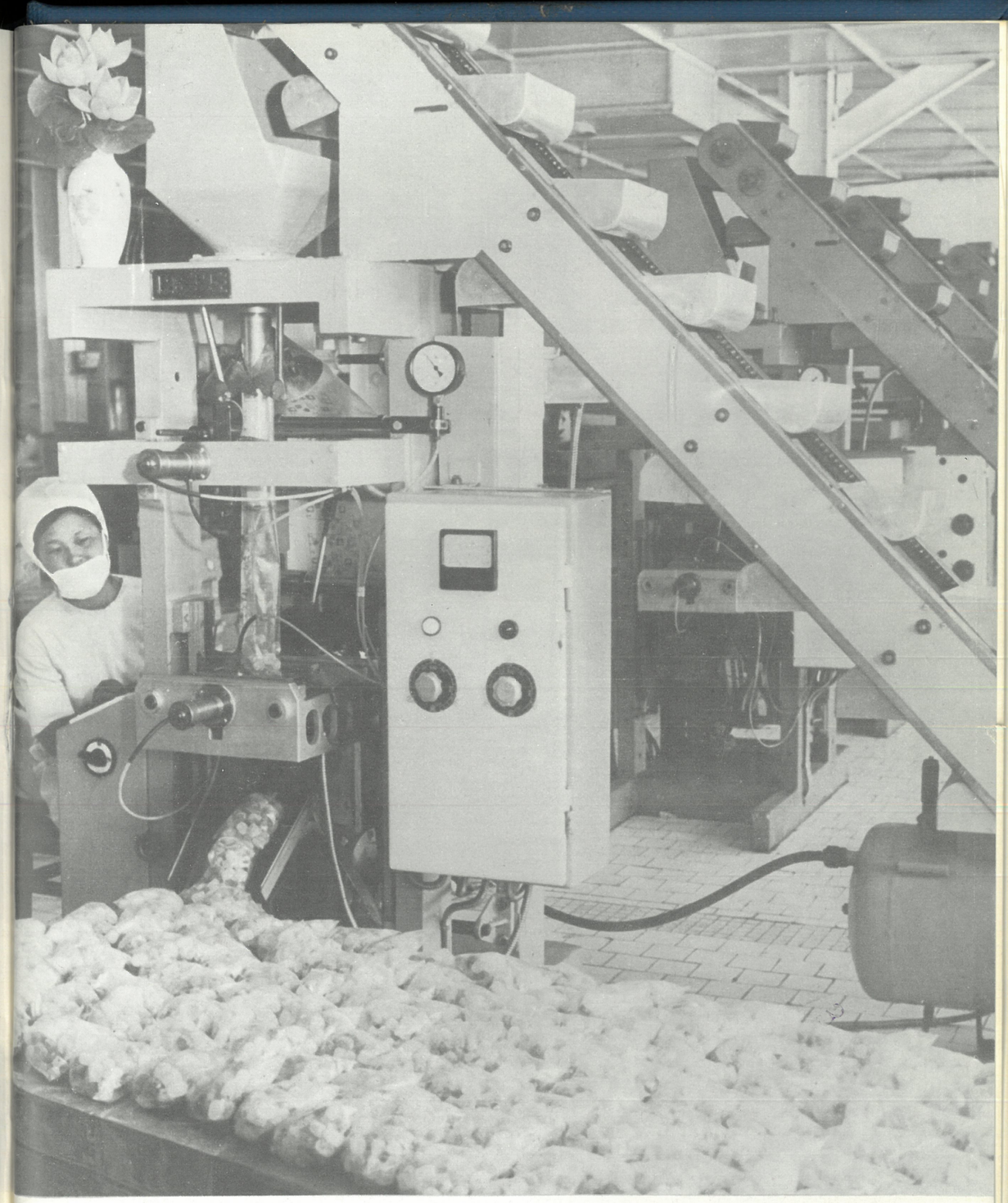

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